Berkshire County Council.

PUBLIC
HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1914.

COMPILED BY
W. SISAM, B.SC., M.D., CH.B. (BIRM.), D.P.H. (CAMB.),
Acting County Medical Officer of Health.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Berkshire County Council.

On October 20th, 1914, Dr. Taylor, the County Medical Officer, joined the medical staff, with the rank of Major, of a division of Territorial Cavalry, and, in due course, accompanied the division on active service. His duties were taken over by Dr. Richmond, the County Tuberculosis Officer, until April 27th, 1915, when Dr. Richmond joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, and, shortly afterwards, proceeded on active service. Before accepting commissions, both officers obtained the sanction of the County Council. During their absence, the work of Tuberculosis Officer has been undertaken by Dr. Carling, the Medical Superintendent of the Berks. and Bucks. Sanatorium, and I have been appointed to act as County Medical Officer. As the following report covers a period prior to my appointment, I have been entirely dependent upon office records and reports of District Medical Officers of Health for its compilation, in which, Mr. Gerrard, the chief clerk in the Public Health Department, has rendered invaluable help.

W. SISAM,
Acting County Medical Officer of Health.

Shire Hall,
The Forbury, Reading,
12*th October*, 1915.

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BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE.

Shire Hall, The Forbury, Reading.
(Tel. 1043 Reading.)

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Gerard C. Taylor, M.A., M.D., Cantab., D.P.H., Camb.

ACTING COUNTY M.O.H. (During absence of Co. M.O.H. on military service).

W. Sisam, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B. Birm., D.P.H. Camb.

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

A. Richmond,, M.B., B.Ch. Vict., D.P.H., Camb.

ACTING T.O. (During absence of T.O. on military service).

Mrs. Esther L. Carling, M.D., L.S.A.

INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES.

Miss E. Nicholls.

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss F. G. Hughes.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

Of the Sanitary Districts in Berkshire, 1915

Names and Addresses.	Districts,
ASHBY, ALFRED, M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng. Municipal Buildings, Valpy Street, Reading (Tel. 331 Reading).	Wokingham Urban and Rural.
CROFTS, ARTHUR D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., L.D.S., R.C.S. 9, High Street, Windsor (Tel. 334 Windsor).	New Windsor Urban.
PATERSON, JAMES J., B.Sc., M.D., B.S., Lond., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Lond. Guildhall, Maidenhead (Tel 64 Maidenhead).	East Berks United Districts, viz., Maidenhead Urban ; Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural.
SISAM, W., B.Sc., M D., Ch.B., Birm., D.P.H. Camb , Bank Chambers, Cross Street, Reading (Tel. 647 Reading),	West Berks United Districts, viz., Abingdon, Newbury, Wallingford and Wantage Urban ; Abingdon, Bradfield, Hungerford, Newbury, Wallingford, and Wantage Rural
SISAM, W.	Faringdon Rural.

DATES OF RECEIPT OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

New Windsor Borough	April 15th, 1915.
Faringdon Rural District	May 8th, 1915.
West Berks United Districts	June 24, 1915.
East Berks United Districts	August 17th, 1915.
Wokingham Borough	October 9th, 1915.
Wokingham Rural District	September 13th, 1915

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BERKSHIRE, 1915.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.	URBAN DISTRICTS.
WINSHIP, G., Borough Buildings, Abingdon.	Abingdon Borough.
HARDING, W. E., Guildhall, Maidenhead.	Maidenhead Borough.
VINCENT, S. J. L., Town Hall, Newbury.	Newbury Borough.
MELLOWS, S. W., 16, Alma Road, Windsor.	New Windsor Borough.
GRAY, A. G., Benson, near Wallingford.	Wallingford Borough.
BETTS, T. C., Town Hall, Wantage.	Wantage.
MARKS, C. W., Town Hall, Wokingham.	Wokingham Borough.
	RURAL DISTRICTS.
ASMAN, F. W., 6, St. John's Road, Abingdon.	Abingdon.
WINDLE, T., North Street, Theale, Reading.	Bradfield.
FORD, C., Assistant Sanitary Inspector, 15, Lorne Street, Reading.	
COLEMAN, W. J., Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead.	Cookham.
YORKE, C., Council Offices, High Street, Bracknell.	Easthampstead.
CASSTLES, T.,* Sanitary Inspector, Faringdon.	Faringdon.
THORP, F. T., Temporary Sanitary Inspector, (Appointed 23rd. Feb., 1915), during absence of Mr. Casstles on military service†	
RAINE, W. S., Salisbury Road, Hungerford.	Hungerford.
CHURCH, W., "Homeside," Newtown Road, Newbury.	Newbury.
LAY, R. B., Sotwell, Wallingford.	Wallingford.
WESTBROOK, E. R., South View Villas, East Challow.	Wantage.
LOUSLEY, J., Assistant Sanitary Inspector Hampstead Norris, Newbury.	
BURCH, E. A., Sunningdale, Ascot.	Windsor.
HAMILTON, R. W., Wargrave Road, Twyford.	Wokingham.

* Appointment from May 4th, 1914.

† Duties of Sanitary Inspector were carried out by Mr. C. T. Chadwick, from 21st December, 1914, until Mr. Thorpe's appointment.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Administrative County is 454,728 acres, of which 2,866 acres are covered with water. The total acreage and the distribution of land and water in the various districts is given in the following table.

The estimated populations for the middle of the year 1913 have been calculated on data given in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1910, page XII.

In the Annual Reports for 1912 and 1913 the estimated populations for the following year are set out, but this has not been done in the present report, as the Registrar-General states that the factors for calculating the population are being revised and are not yet available.

		Acreage.			Population.	
		Land.	Water.	Total	Census, 1911.	Estimate 1914.
	URBAN DISTRICTS.					
1	Abingdon Borough ..	701	27	728	6,809	6,923
2	Maidenhead Borough ..	2,095	30	2,125	15,219	15,998
3	Newbury Borough ..	1,804	24	1,828	12,107	12,471
4	New Windsor Borough ..	2,656	61	2,717	12,681	12,407
5	Wallingford Borough ..	372	8	380	2,716	2,684
6	Wantage	2,471	7	2,478	3,628	3,580
7	Wokingham Borough ..	557	0	557	4,352	4,631
	Total	10,656	157	10,813	57,512	58,694
	RURAL DISTRICTS.					
1	Abingdon	42,009	201	42,210	9,250	9,556
2	Bradfield*	52,542	336	52,878	14,349	14,765
3	Cookham	27,428	373	27,801	12,311	12,915
4	Easthampstead	26,897	136	27,033	17,548	18,106
5	Faringdon†	55,469	257	55,726	11,075	11,293
6	Hungerford	44,664	152	44,816	9,007	9,194
7	Newbury	42,060	328	42,388	10,757	11,022
8	Wallingford	22,055	97	22,152	7,245	7,568
9	Wantage	74,427	73	74,500	12,025	12,089
10	Windsor	10,339	228	10,567	15,370	15,751
11	Wokingham	43,316	528	43,844	16,652	17,440
	Total ..	441,206	2,709	443,915	135,589	139,699
	Administrative County*† ..	451,862	2,866	454,728	193,101	198,393

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* Not including portion incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

† Not including Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District, which has an area of 3,870 acres, and a population of 1,167 persons (Census, 1911).

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.§		Assessable Value. 1914.
		Population.	Inhabited Houses.*	Families or Separate Occupiers.	Population.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	£
URBAN DISTRICTS ..	10,813	54,776	11,431	12,010	57,512	13,425	315,880
RURAL DISTRICTS † ..	445,678	125,578	27,452	27,882	135,589§	30,698§	967,815§
COUNTY † ..	456,491	180,354	38,883	39,892	193,101§	44,123§	1,283,695§
URBAN DISTRICTS—							
Abingdon Borough ..	728	6,480	1,440	1,503	6,809	1,588	28,471
Maidenhead Borough ..	2,125	12,980	2,763	2,840	15,219	3,546	95,803
Newbury Borough ..	1,828	11,061	2,580	2 596	12,107	2,999	50,518
New Windsor Borough ..	2,717	14,130	2,497	2,887	12,681	2,820	92,683
Wallingford Borough ..	380	2,808	624	639	2,716	661	12,446
Wantage	2,478	3,766	717	727	3,628	769	12,826
Wokingham Borough ..	557	3,551	810	818	4,352	1,042	23,133
RURAL DISTRICTS AND PARISHES—							
ABINGDON R.D. ..	42,210	8,370	1,942	1,944	9,250	2,162	77,543
Appleford	862	251	59	59	233	64	4,417
Appleton and Eaton ..	2,077	466	115	113	493	118	1,876
Bessels Leigh	906	88	21	21	68	20	524
Cumnor	5,962	870	195	195	1,103	259	6,929
Draycott Moor ..	1,054	168	44	44	190	46	764
Drayton	1,851	529	138	138	513	136	1,822
Frilford	1,238	115	28	28	132	28	845
Fyfield	1,604	297	65	68	251	65	1,088
Garford	1,057	145	33	33	127	31	740
Hinksey North ..	797	242	45	45	225	47	1,125
Hinksey South ..	779	168	39	39	226	55	4,725
Kingston Bagpuize ..	1,109	186	44	44	188	48	1,054
Lyford	773	113	37	37	109	37	460
Marcham	2,424	687	158	158	692	169	3,019
Milton	1,466	341	83	84	363	89	5,743
Radley	3,706	592	111	106	927	137	14,661
St. Helen Without ..	2,744	284	61	61	326	72	2,907
Steventon	2,401	797	184	186	811	195	10,165
Sunningwell	1,331	289	61	61	425	102	3,624
Sutton Courtenay ..	2,154	731	192	192	790	198	3,950
Sutton Wick	1,247	241	54	54	218	51	1,299
Tubney	1,152	156	41	42	155	42	1,017
Wootton	1,524	384	89	90	463	102	3,004
Wytham	1,992	230	45	46	222	51	1,785
BRADFIELD R.D. ..	52,878§‡	15,260	3,322	3,404	14,349§	3,265§	112,884
Aldermaston	3,742	482	114	114	559	124	3,756
Ashampstead ..	2,082	313	76	76	351	87	1,340
Basildon	3,139	583	122	131	596	127	10,605
Beech Hill	949	265	60	60	208	55	1,296
Beenham	1,817	508	112	113	528	120	3,811
Bradfield	4,360	1,526	247	260	1,606	298	7,744
Bucklebury	6,131	1,066	249	255	1,136	279	5,248
Burghfield	4,309	1,352	292	297	1,343	310	7,421
Englefield	1,437	315	67	67	299	67	2,095
Frilsham	978	210	49	49	219	55	1,264
Grazeley	519	42	8	10	31	6	512
Padworth	1,188	235	56	56	263	62	2,520
Pangbourne	1,940	1,235	259	271	1,677	369	17,493
Purley	1,166	207	42	43	238	53	10,042
Stanford Dingley ..	964	130	29	29	139	31	752

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[*] Corresponding figures have not yet been published for 1911 except for Urban and Rural Districts.

[†] The Rural District of Faringdon is partly in the Administrative County of Gloucestershire; the figures relate to the Berkshire portion only.

[‡] Saltney Mead, 5 acres, is common to the Parishes of Purley and Sulham.

[§] Not including portion of Bradfield R.D. incorporated in Borough of Reading, November, 1911.

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.		Assessable Value, 1914.
		Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	Population.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	
BRADFIELD R.D.—*cont.*							
Stratfield Mortimer	3,031	1,270	298	298	1,423	353	8,261
Streatley	3,655	562	141	141	732	178	5,671
Sulham	711	123	29	29	116	30	887
Sulhamstead Abbots	1,417	278	60	60	264	60	2,282
Sulhamstead Bannister Upper End	555	150	27	27	138	31	1,089
Sulhamstead Bannister Lower End	576	102	23	23	125	28	833
Theale	1,619§	934	202	222	1,032§	232§	8,445
Tidmarsh	785	146	36	36	158	39	1,629
Tilehurst	1,548§	2,545	577	590	480§	109§	3,038
Ufton Nervet	2,189	272	58	58	267	59	2,154
Wokefield	666	135	30	30	128	33	1,030
Yattendon	1,400	274	59	59	293	70	1,666
COOKHAM R.D.	27,801	10,574	2,373	2,417	12,311	2,899	103,837
Bisham	2,478	745	174	175	761	188	6,223
Bray	7,820	2,978	668	672	3,409	782	27,373
Cookham	5,666	3,874	889	912	4,915	1,200	36,407
Hurley	4,159	1,067	235	238	1,290	287	7,164
Shottesbrooke	1,395	193	36	40	181	36	5,797
Waltham St. Lawrence	3,640	867	187	190	937	219	10,710
White Waltham	2,643	850	184	190	818	187	10,163
EASTHAMPSTEAD R.D.	27,033	15,757	2,928	3,016	17,548	3,452	94,509
Binfield	3,489	1,892	413	417	1,912	446	10,985
Crowthorne	2,030	3,185	438	460	3,936	520	17,009
Easthampstead	5,295	1,708	332	332	1,959	400	10,516
Sandhurst	2,506	2,386	383	412	3,265	598	15,053
Warfield	3,435	2,343	495	500	2,283	545	13,516
Winkfield	10,278	4,243	867	895	4,193	943	27,430
FARINGDON R.D.*	55,726	10,447	2,471	2,497	11,075	2,598	77,386
Ashbury	5,609	589	137	140	660	147	5,775
Baulking	1,580	168	40	41	190	40	5,923
Bourton	1,260	243	61	61	296	66	5,819
Buckland	4,505	665	156	156	682	153	3,991
Buscot	2,887	403	89	89	429	97	2,734
Charney	1,209	163	44	44	164	43	1,033
Coleshill	2,014	342	76	76	312	76	1,513
Compton Beauchamp	1,812	112	27	27	125	27	2,651
Coxwell Great	1,435	264	69	70	284	73	1,205
Coxwell Little	887	220	65	64	225	65	1,090
Eaton Hastings	1,570	158	34	34	149	37	1,160
Faringdon Great	5,897	2,900	675	686	3,079	702	11,989
Fernham	1,016	163	44	44	215	46	1,293
Hatford	993	93	24	24	106	25	540
Hinton Waldrist	2,016	301	59	60	272	63	1,212
Kingston Lisle	2,040	264	52	54	263	60	2,078
Longcot	1,894	256	65	66	334	77	1,463
Longworth	2,291	479	113	115	507	121	2,253
Pusey	1,040	120	29	29	113	30	559
Shellingford	1,761	204	45	45	237	46	1,521
Shrivenham	2,695	633	146	147	602	160	7,323
Stanford-in-the-Vale	2,927	728	188	187	859	209	3,501
Uffington	2,929	518	130	131	523	123	6,528
Watchfield	1,517	318	72	72	291	76	1,153
Woolstone	1,942	143	31	35	158	36	3,079

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.		Assessable Value, 1914.
		Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Families or Sepsrate Occupiers	Population.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	
HUNGERFORD R.D.	44,816	8,468	1,964	1,984	9,007	2,068	43,995
Avington	1,185	97	20	20	113	22	891
Coombe	2,212	95	21	21	64	16	567
Eastgarston	4,409	360	97	98	408	95	2,006
Hungerford	6,729	2,906	643	653	3,040	671	14,201
Inkpen	2,886	658	151	153	693	159	2,320
Kintbury	7,778	1,648	378	381	1,737	406	11,689
Lambourn	14,873	2,071	497	497	2,336	544	8,702
Shefford East ..	1,069	72	19	20	80	20	642
Shefford West ..	2,243	422	106	109	398	102	1,831
Woodhay West ..	1,432	139	32	32	138	33	1,146
NEWBURY R.D.	42,388	9,996	2,348	2,369	10,757	2,629	64,195
Boxford	2,819	461	118	118	516	121	1,895
Brimpton	1,705	389	96	96	430	102	1,933
Chieveley	5,328	946	243	246	1,066	268	5,340
Cold Ash	1,929	804	183	183	986	232	3,762
Enborne	2,501	441	99	105	483	116	3,439
Greenham	2,348	424	106	106	642	164	6,970
Hampstead Marshall	1,852	244	62	62	239	64	1,691
Leckhampstead ..	1,777	267	65	65	261	71	1,226
Midgham	1,436	293	62	67	308	63	3,506
Sandleford	520	48	8	8	37	7	646
Shaw-cum-Donnington	1,996	632	154	154	626	167	4,364
Speen	3,491	1,294	294	296	1,255	296	8,365
Thatcham	5,937	2,177	503	506	2,416	597	11,639
Wasing	690	55	13	13	54	14	578
Welford	5,228	791	188	189	722	182	4,046
Winterbourne ..	2,112	258	57	58	227	57	1,400
Woolhampton ..	719	472	97	97	489	108	3,395
WALLINGFORD R.D. ..	22,152	6,204	1,272	1,287	7,245	1,488	66,343
Aston Tirrold ..	1,753	289	66	67	320	72	1,265
Aston Upthorpe ..	1,322	125	28	32	120	30	696
Brightwell	2,064	632	142	140	724	167	2,582
Cholsey	4,438	1,826	272	273	2,248	336	23,269
Clapcot	876	108	23	24	126	25	1,660
Didcot	1,120	420	83	86	707	159	11,420
Hagbourne East ..	1,758	1,231	288	293	1,287	306	7,252
Hagbourne West ..	1,057	129	34	36	143	35	1,055
Moreton North ..	1,102	251	60	60	256	64	966
Moreton South ..	1,350	283	64	64	302	67	10 979
Moulsford	1,441	124	30	30	186	39	1,506
Sotwell	708	200	47	47	225	56	1,226
Wittenham Little ..	888	116	23	23	129	26	535
Wittenham Long ..	2,275	470	112	112	472	106	1,932
WANTAGE R.D.	74,500	11,842	2,788	2,815	12,025	2,928	80,501
Aldworth	1,806	211	53	53	234	57	822
Ardington	2,693	479	107	107	174	113	3,928
Beedon	2 012	232	57	57	238	62	858
Blewbury	4,246	545	137	138	564	147	2,388
Brightwalton	2,054	299	79	78	310	75	1,260
Catmore	710	70	21	21	78	18	376
Chaddleworth ..	3,400	405	95	96	349	95	2,325
Challow East	1,657	506	115	116	490	113	5,226
Challow West ..	1,070	170	41	43	209	46	2,895

	Area in Acres.	Census, 1901.			Census, 1911.		Assessable Value, 1914.
		Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	Population.	Families or Separate Occupiers.	
WANTAGE R.D.—*Cont.*							
Charlton	1,884	302	65	65	346	81	2,628
Childrey	2,929	489	120	117	500	121	3,028
Chilton	1,448	216	51	54	224	56	1,108
Compton	3,863	623	126	135	665	156	2,588
Denchworth	1,041	172	44	44	182	44	3,111
Farnborough	1,886	133	40	40	152	37	681
Fawley	2,190	155	39	39	176	44	832
Goosey	968	125	31	31	128	30	1,031
Grove	1,791	580	134	136	590	143	9,360
Hampstead Norris	6,046	1,144	273	273	1,217	308	4,428
Hanney East	2,200	459	106	106	378	106	1,840
Hanney West	1,334	313	71	71	323	76	1,333
Harwell	2,521	648	172	172	663	173	5,814
Hendred East	3,198	748	166	166	728	174	2,766
Hendred West	2,002	298	66	67	338	68	4,000
Ilsley East	3,017	482	112	112	445	104	2,229
Ilsley West	3,037	276	68	69	313	72	1,095
Letcombe Bassett	1,631	211	49	50	174	47	763
Letcombe Regis	2,155	435	97	97	439	103	1,833
Lockinge East	2,083	255	59	59	264	59	2,420
Locking West	837	78	15	16	56	14	858
Peasemore	2,049	231	57	57	237	60	1,013
Sparsholt	3,329	339	76	84	335	75	4,551
Upton	1,413	213	46	46	209	51	1,113
WINDSOR R.D	10,567	14,274	2,811	2,890	15,370	3,227	100,870
Clewer Without	1,900	6,171	1,222	1 246	6,356	1,385	27,614
Sunningdale	1,211	1,409	305	310	1,537	326	12,455
Sunninghill	3,135	4,719	950	993	5,335	1,142	45,736
Windsor Old	4,321	1,975	334	341	2,142	374	15,065
WOKINGHAM R.D.	43,844	14,386	3,233	3,259	16,652	3,982	145,752
Arborfield	1,469	249	62	62	234	64	1,777
Newland	1,227	278	63	63	298	70	2,315
Barkham	1,388	218	54	54	261	59	1,317
Earley	1,917	438	99	100	456	110	13,789
Finchampstead	3,943	666	143	145	866	201	6,194
Remenham	1,573	604	125	125	498	120	6,507
Ruscombe	1,294	323	74	74	332	72	9,566
St. Nicholas Hurst	2,988	1,006	235	235	1,069	262	5,337
Shinfield	4,313	1,587	370	370	2,372	561	10,425
Sonning	1,247	442	102	110	418	102	6,439
Swallowfield	3,745	1,375	345	347	1,533	382	6,293
Twyford	694	1,106	270	277	1,157	301	11,706
Wargrave	4,461	1 983	421	420	2,112	527	20,747
Winnersh in Hurst	2,045	673	152	152	679	160	4,290
Woodley and Sandford	3,609	987	218	219	1,034	247	17,959
Wokingham Without	7,931	2,451	500	506	3,333	744	21,091

BIRTH-RATE.

(PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION).

		Average Rate, 1904-1913.	Rate, 1914.	Number of Births. 1914.
	URBAN DISTRICTS.			
1	Abingdon Borough	21.87	17.91	124
2	Maidenhead Borough	22.87	18.69	299
3	Newbury Borough	20.00	16.52	206
4	New Windsor Borough	20.82	22.01	273
5	Wallingford Borough	20.90	19.00	51
6	Wantage	20.94	22.35	80
7	Wokingham Borough	20.30	15.33	71
	RURAL DISTRICTS			
1	Abingdon	21.64	20.61	197
2	Bradfield	19.89	16.12	238
3	Cookham	21.25	18.35	237
4	Easthampstead	19.46	16.68	302
5	Faringdon (Berks.)	24.49	21.17	239
6	Hungerford	23.08	21.32	196
7	Newbury	19.65	15.43	170
8	Wallingford	21.32	19.03	144
9	Wantage	22.85	20.09	243
10	Windsor	21.48	18.09	284
11	Wokingham	21.02	18.86	329
	Urban Districts	21.27	18.81	1,104
	Rural Districts	21.27	18.46	2,579
	County	21.27	18.56	3,683

The average birth-rate in the County as a whole during the ten years, 1904 to 1913, was 21·27, whilst the rate in 1914 was 18·56 per 1,000 of population. Of the various Districts, Faringdon Rural still shows the highest average rate, i.e., 24·49.

The birth-rate in England and Wales has rapidly declined since 1876, when it reached its maximum of 36·3. In 1914 it was 23·8 per 1,000 of population; this rate is 0·1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1913, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average for the ten years 1904-1913 the birth-rate in England and Wales in 1914 showed a decrease of 2·1 per 1,000.

In the 97 great towns (including London) with population over 50,000 the rate was 25·0 In London, 24·3.

In the 145 smaller towns (population 20,000 to 50,000) the rate was 23·9.

In England and Wales, less the 242 towns with a population over 20,000, the rate was 22·2.

NET DEATH-RATE.

(PER 1,000 OF POPULATION).

	Average Rate, 1904-1913.	Rate, 1914.	Number of Deaths 1914
URBAN DISTRICTS.			
1 Abingdon Borough	13.26	13.58	94
2 Maidenhead Borough	12.47	11.19	179
3 Newbury Borough	13.93	11.07	138
4 New Windsor Borough	12.45	13.29	165
5 Wallingford Borough	13.63	16.02	43
6 Wantage	13.58	15.64	56
7 Wokingham Borough	14.46	10.80	50
RURAL DISTRICTS.			
1 Abingdon	13.19	11.30	108
2 Bradfield	11.59	10.97	162
3 Cookham	11.15	11.23	145
4 Easthampstead	9.78	10.28	186
5 Faringdon (Berks.)	13.79	11.78	133
6 Hungerford	12.88	11.85	109
7 Newbury	12.33	12.34	136
8 Wallingford	11.45	11.36	86
9 Wantage	13.20	13.65	165
10 Windsor	11.68	9.14	144
11 Wokingham	12.09	10.55	184
Urban Districts	13.14	12.35	725
Rural Districts	11.95	11.15	1558
County	12.30	11.50	2283

The practice of assigning to their respective districts only those deaths which occurred in workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions, was altered at the beginning of 1911; since then a quarterly return of transferable deaths, whether occurring in public institutions or elsewhere, has been forwarded by the Registrar-General to each County Medical Officer of Health for distribution to the District Medical Officers of Health. Greater accuracy in the mortality rates has consequently been rendered possible, and the considerable increase in the number of transferable deaths dealt with in this County (see Table 1, at end of this Report) gives an indication of the practical working of the system.

Correction of Death-Rates for differences of sex and age Constitution of Population.

On the next page are tabulated the net death-rates corrected for differences in sex and age constitution of population. For a full explanation of the method by which the factors for correction have been obtained, see pages XXIII to XXXI of the Registrar General's Annual Report for 1911

STANDARDIZED DEATH-RATE.

PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	Net Death-rate, 1914.		Factor for Correction.*
	Crude.	Corrected for Sex and Age.	
URBAN DISTRICTS.			
1 Abingdon Borough	13.58	11.95	.8773
2 Maidenhead Borough ..	11.19	10.40	.9295
3 Newbury Borough	11.07	9.31	.8409
4 New Windsor Borough ..	13.29	12.65	.9517
5 Wallingford Borough ..	16.02	12.13	.7570
6 Wantage	15.64	13.08	.8363
7 Wokingham Borough ..	10.80	8.26	.7651
RURAL DISTRICTS.			
1 Abingdon	11.30	9.64	.8531
2 Bradfield	10.97	9.77	.8907
3 Cookham	11.23	10.05	.8956
4 Easthampstead	10.28	9.47	.9211
5 Faringdon (Berks)	11.78	9.74	.8271
6 Hungerford	11.85	9.74	.8222
7 Newbury	12.34	10.15	.8223
8 Wallingford	11.36	9.83	.8651
9 Wantage	13.65	11.27	.8254
10 Windsor	9.14	8.76	.9588
11 Wokingham	10.55	9.21	.8734
Urban Districts	12.35	10.84	.8778
Rural Districts	11.15	9.73	.8723
County	11.50	10.05	.8740
England and Wales ..	14.0	13.7	.9790
97 Great Towns (including London)	14.7	15.0	1.0222
145 Smaller Towns ..	12.9	13.1	
England and Wales, less the 242 Towns	13.4	12.4	

* For differences of sex and age constitution of population.

As mortality is much higher in infancy and in old age than at other age periods, it is natural for a population containing comparatively few infants and aged persons to have a lower death-rate than one in which the opposite conditions prevail ; moreover, since mortality is also higher in the male than in the female sex, there will be a tendency towards a comparatively low death-rate where the proportion of females is in excess of the average. Consequently, in order to render the death-rates of different areas fairly comparable, it is necessary to make allowance for differences in the age and sex constitution of each area as compared with the age and sex constitution of some standard population. In the Registrar-General's Reports, issued since the 1911 census, the population of England and Wales in 1901 is retained in use as the standard. Factors for correcting the general death-rates of the various administrative units have been published ; these factors are based on the age and sex constitution of the population in 1911, and are used in this report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

By *Rate of Infantile Mortality* is understood the ratio of the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age to every thousand births during the same period.

		Average Rate, 1904-13.	Rate, 1914.	Number of Deaths 1914
	URBAN DISTRICTS.			
1	Abingdon Borough	88.24	112.90	14
2	Maidenhead Borough	92.25	76.92	23
3	Newbury Borough	85.54	48.54	10
4	New Windsor Borough	99.55	65.93	18
5	Wallingford Borough	73.42	98.04	5
6	Wantage	96.60	25.00	2
7	Wokingham Borough	88.75	56.34	4
	RURAL DISTRICTS.			
1	Abingdon	77.07	30.46	6
2	Bradfield	72.20	46.22	11
3	Cookham	72.75	46.41	11
4	Easthampstead	73.46	69.54	21
5	Faringdon (Berks)	74.10	71.13	17
6	Hungerford	79.43	66.33	13
7	Newbury	75.47	58.82	10
8	Wallingford	66.30	69.44	10
9	Wantage	72.31	53.50	13
10	Windsor	73.55	63.38	18
11	Wokingham	67.27	36.47	12
	Urban Districts	91.21	68.84	76
	Rural Districts	72.92	55.06	142
	County	78.49	59.19	218

The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales during 1914 was 105.

In the 97 great towns, 114. In London, 104.

In the 145 smaller towns, 104.

In England and Wales, less the 242 towns, 93.

MORTALITY FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

	10 years 1904-13.		
	Deaths	Births	Rate*
URBAN DISTRICTS.			
1. Abingdon Borough	17	1,473	11.54
2. Maidenhead Borough	53	3,360	15.77
3. Newbury Borough	18	2,373	7.58
4. New Windsor Borough	59	2,682	21.99
5. Wallingford Borough	1	572	1.74
6. Wantage	4	766	5.22
7. Wokingham Borough	12	845	14.20
RURAL DISTRICTS.			
1. Abingdon	10	1,959	5.10
2. Bradfield	47	3,199	14.69
3. Cookham	19	2,529	7.51
4. Easthampstead	48	3,335	14.39
5. Faringdon (Berks.)	15	2,655	5.64
6. Hungerford	16	2,052	7.79
7. Newbury	11	2,080	5.28
8. Wallingford	12	1,493	8.03
9. Wantage	18	2,738	6.57
10. Windsor	50	3,249	15.30
11. Wokingham	20	3,389	5.90
Urban Districts	164	12,071	13.58
Rural Districts	266	28,678	9.27
County	430	40,749	10.55

*Rate per 1,000 births.

The corresponding rate of the Berkshire Urban Districts in 1914 was 4.53, of the Rural Districts 3.88, and of the County as a whole 4.07.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

(Pulmonary Tuberculosis).

		Average for 10 years 1904-13.		1914.	
		No. of deaths.	Rate.*	No. of Deaths.	Rate.*
	URBAN DISTRICTS.				
1	Abingdon Borough	6.6	.98	6	.87
2	Maidenhead Borough	15.6	1.06	17	1.06
3	Newbury Borough	12.0	1.02	4	.32
4	New Windsor Borough	11.[illegible]	.88	7	.56
5	Wallingford Borough	3.1	1.13	3	1.12
6	Wantage	4.1	1.12	6	1.68
7	Wokingham Borough	3.6	.86	2	.43
	RURAL DISTRICTS.				
1	Abingdon	8.6	.95	12	1.26
2	Bradfield	11.7	.73	14	.95
3	Cookham	7.4	.62	10	.77
4	Easthampstead	9.3	.54	10	.55
5	Faringdon (Berks)	6.5	.60	8	.71
6	Hungerford	6.3	.71	7	.76
7	Newbury	9.6	.91	3	.27
8	Wallingford	3.9	.56	4	.53
9	Wantage	9.9	.83	11	.91
10	Windsor	13.9	.92	10	.63
11	Wokingham	13.2	.82	11	.63
	Urban Districts	56.4	.99	45	.77
	Rural Districts	100.3	.74	100	.72
	County	156.7	.82	145	.73

* Rate per 1,000 of population.

The average annual mortality from phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) in the Berkshire Registration County, which includes the Borough of Reading, was 2.37 per 1,000 of population during the decennial period 1861-70. Since then the mortality from phthisis in the same area has steadily declined to less than 1 per 1,000 of population, and a similar fall in the rate of mortality has taken place in England and Wales as a whole.

In previous Annual Reports attention has been drawn to the work that has been done by the District Councils in this County in regard to both the preventive and curative aspects of tuberculosis. Recent legislation has facilitated progress, and the County Council is now taking an active part in the work.

For the following notes regarding the recent developments of the county scheme, I am indebted to Dr. Esther Carling, who is acting as Tuberculosis Officer, in addition to her duties as Medical Superintendent of the Berks and

Bucks Joint Sanatorium at Peppard Common, during Dr. Richmond's absence on military duty.

The county scheme for dealing with tuberculosis has progressed on the lines indicated in the last report, though some modifications have been adopted owing to the War. The sanatorium at Peppard, taken over by the County Councils of Berks and Bucks in June, 1914, has been temporarily adapted for the accommodation of 95 patients, 32 men, 20 women, 43 children, half of the beds belonging to Berkshire. The proposal to build a sanatorium school for 60 children has been for the time abandoned, but a schoolroom capable of accommodating 40 children has been built.

The Hospital for 16 advanced cases at Abingdon has been completed and the first patients were received there in April, 1915. Arrangements were made with the Joint Isolation Hospital Board to erect a pavilion for tuberculosis on ground adjoining the hospital, so that the hospital staff could administer the tuberculosis block. Three of the 16 beds are reserved by the Insurance Committee for insured persons. The pavilion consists of a series of small wards with a wide balcony on to which beds can be wheeled. One side contains 8 beds for men, the other 8 for women, and the nurses' room connects the two ends. The lavatories, etc. are behind.

During the year 1914, 328 primary visits and 897 subsequent visits to patients were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The County Council having decided to appoint two Tuberculosis Health Visitors, Miss F. G. Hughes and Miss E. White commenced their duties in June, 1914, and up to the end of the year had paid 1,149 visits.

A total of 91 specimens of sputum were examined by the tuberculosis officer during the year ; twenty-five of these giving positive results.

Insured Persons.—The Berkshire Insurance Committee received 122 applications for "Sanatorium Benefit." Of the 122 applicants, 55 were sent to Sanatoria, 54 received domiciliary treatment, extra nourishment, etc. Thirty-eight insured patients were provided with shelters. Thirteen of the applicants proved on investigation not to be eligible for benefit.

Uninsured Persons.—Eleven adult patients were sent to the Peppard Sanatorium at the cost of the County Council, and in addition eighteen children were sent to the Sanatorium School and three to other institutions. Twenty-three uninsured persons were lent shelters.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN PHTHISIS.

	Average for 10 years, 1904-13.		1914.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.*	No. of Deaths.	Rate.*
URBAN DISTRICTS.				
1 Abingdon Borough	2.3	.34	2	29
2 Maidenhead Borough	4.0	.27	5	.31
3 Newbury Borough	4.0	.33	2	.16
4 New Windsor Borough	3.7	.28	9	.73
5 Wallingford Borough	.7	.25	1	.37
6 Wantage	2.2	.60	3	.84
7 Wokingham Borough	1.1	.26	..	..
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
1 Abingdon	2.2	.24	1	.10
2 Bradfield	1.7	.10	1	.07
3 Cookham	2.0	.21	..	..
4 Easthampstead	2.8	.16	4	.22
5 Faringdon (Berks)	4.4	.40	5	.44
6 Hungerford	1.9	.21	2	.22
7 Newbury	2.3	.21	1	.09
8 Wallingford	1.0	.14	..	..
9 Wantage	4.5	.37	3	.25
10 Windsor	3.9	.25	2	.13
11 Wokingham	3.3	.20	4	.23
Urban Districts	18.0	.31	22	.37
Rural Districts	30.6	.22	23	.16
County	48.6	.25	45	.23

* Rate per 1,000 of population.

From the Tables Nos. 5 and 6 (Notifications of Infectious Disease) it will be seen that 389 notifications of Tuberculosis were received by the Local Medical Officers of Health. 325 notifications were of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 64 were of patients suffering from tuberculosis other than pulmonary. These notifications show that Pulmonary Tuberculosis was most prevalent at the ages of 25 to 45 years, and other forms of Tuberculosis at the ages of 5 to 25.

The number of notifications does not represent the actual number of patients notified. A patient may be, and is, notified on more than one occasion. Under the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912, patients are notified on the following forms:—

Form A. primary notifications by the general practitioners.
Form B. primary notifications by the School Medical Officers.
Forms C. and D. by Medical Officers of institutions notifying cases on admission and discharge.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

		Average for 10 years 1904-13.		1914.	
		No. of deaths.	Rate.	No. of deaths.	Rate.
	URBAN DISTRICTS.				
1	Abingdon Borough	9.0	1.33	8	1.15
2	Maidenhead Borough	13.4	.91	21	1.31
3	Newbury Borough	13.5	1.14	18	1.44
4	New Windsor Borough	14.9	1.15	15	1.21
5	Wallingford Borough	3.4	1.24	1	.37
6	Wantage	2.5	.68	6	1.67
7	Wokingham Borough	5.9	1.41	6	1.30
	RURAL DISTRICTS.				
1	Abingdon	9.9	1.09	5	.52
2	Bradfield	16.1	1.00	20	1.35
3	Cookham	13.1	1.10	13	1.01
4	Easthampstead	14.2	.83	25	1.38
5	Faringdon (Berks)	12.0	1.10	13	1.15
6	Hungerford	9.2	1.03	13	1.41
7	Newbury	9.6	.90	15	1.36
8	Wallingford	7.3	1.04	10	1.32
9	Wantage	13.3	1.11	20	1.65
10	Windsor	15.5	1.02	22	1.40
11	Wokingham	17.7	1.10	28	1.60
	Urban Districts	62.6	1.10	75	1.28
	Rural Districts	137.9	1.02	184	1.32
	County	200.5	1.05	259	1.30

EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE, 1914.

(PER 1000 OF POPULATION).

Prior to 1910 the diseases grouped together in the Registrar General's Annual Summary under the term "Principal Epidemic Diseases," were smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, "fever" (including typhus, enteric, and simple continued fever), and diarrhœa. In 1910 enteric fever was substituted for the heading "fever," and in the Annual Summaries for 1911 to 1913 the mortality figures for these diseases, considered as a group, have been omitted. Another alteration which was made in the Summary for 1911 was the substitution of deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis under 2 years for deaths from diarrhœa at all ages, and in the Summary for 1913 the mortality figure for diarrhœa and enteritis calculated upon the population at all ages is not given, but a rate per 1,000 births.

For purposes of comparison it is convenient to group the commoner epidemic diseases in a single table, and for the same reason I have given the total epidemic death-rate for each District.

In a separate table, on page 17, will be found the death-rate from diarrhœa and enteritis (under 5 years) per 1,000 births.

		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa & Enteritis (under 2 years).
	URBAN DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon Borough	.29	..	.29	..	..	..	..	..
2	Maidenhead Borough	.31	..	..	..	..	.25	..	.06
3	Newbury Borough	.56	..	..	..	.32	..	.08	.16
4	New Windsor Borough	.80	..	.48	..	..	.16	..	.16
5	Wallingford Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Wantage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Wokingham Borough	.22	..	.22	..	..	..	..	..
	RURAL DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon	.21	..	.21	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bradfield	.41	..	.20	.07	..	.07	..	.07
3	Cookham	.47	..	..	..	.08	.31	..	.08
4	Easthampstead	.26	..	..	.05	.11	.05	..	.05
5	Faringdon (Berks)	.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	.26
6	Hungerford	.22	..	..	..	.11	..	.11	..
7	Newbury	.18	..	..	..	..	.18	..	..
8	Wallingford	.39	..	..	..	.13	.13	..	.13
9	Wantage	.40	..	.08	.08	.16	.08	..	..
10	Windsor	.44	..	.19	..	..	.06	..	.19
11	Wokingham	.06	..	..	..	..	.06	..	..
	Urban Districts	.42	..	.15	..	.07	.10	.02	.08
	Rural Districts	.30	..	.06	.02	.05	.09	.01	.07
	County	.33	..	.09	.01	.05	.09	.01	.08
†	England and Wales	Not Stated.	.00	.24	.08	.15	.21	.05	Not Stated.
	97 Great Towns (inclu Lon.)		.00	.35	.09	.16	.25	.04	
	145 Smaller Towns		.00	.21	.07	.16	.18	.05	
	England and Wales, less the 242 Towns		.00	.12	.06	.14	.17	.05	

† From the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.

EPIDEMIC MORTALITY DURING TEN YEARS, 1904–13

	Total Number of Deaths								Death-rate per 1000 of Population.							
	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.*	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.*
Urban Districts.																
1. Abingdon Borough	38	..	9	..	5	7	2	15	.54	..	.13	..	.07	10	.02	22
2. Maidenhead Borough..	171	..	38	6	38	34	6	49	1.14	..	.25	.04	.25	.23	.04	.33
3. Newbury Borough ..	60	..	15	2	18	7	2	16	.48	..	.12	.01	.15	.05	.02	.13
4. New Windsor Borough	113	..	27	4	12	11	2	57	.85	..	.20	.03	.09	.08	.01	.44
5. Wallingford Borough	16	..	4	1	6	2	..	3	.55	..	.14	.03	.21	.07	..	.10
6. Wantage	37	..	8	..	8	8	5	8	.97	..	.21	..	.21	.21	.13	.21
7. Wokingham Borough..	31	..	7	..	6	7	..	11	.72	..	.16	..	.14	.16	..	.26
Rural Districts.																
1. Abingdon	37	..	9	3	6	7	4	8	.37	..	.09	.03	.06	.07	.04	.08
2. Bradfield	114	..	11	5	29	18	5	46	.69	..	.06	.03	.18	.11	.03	.28
3. Cookham	79	..	11	1	28	24	2	13	.63	..	.09	.00	.23	.20	.01	.10
4. Easthampstead ..	105	..	18	3	17	28	2	37	.58	..	.10	.01	.09	.16	.01	.21
5. Faringdon (Berks ..	46	..	17	4	5	9	1	10	.40	..	.15	.03	.04	.08	.01	.09
6. Hungerford	48	..	4	2	9	15	1	17	.52	..	.04	.02	.10	.16	.01	.19
7. Newbury	42	..	7	1	11	15	..	8	.38	..	.06	.01	.10	.14	..	.07
8. Wallingford	35	..	5	2	8	8	3	9	.46	..	.07	.01	.11	.11	.04	.12
9. Wantage	59	..	9	..	12	14	8	16	.47	..	.07	..	.10	.11	.06	.13
10. Windsor	123	..	31	4	17	28	..	43	.79	..	.20	.02	.11	.18	..	.28
11. Wokingham	78	..	15	..	25	12	2	24	.47	..	.09	..	.15	.08	.01	.14
Urban Districts ..	466	..	108	13	93	76	17	159	.78	..	.19	02	.16	.11	.02	.28
Rural Districts ..	766	..	137	25	167	178	28	231	.55	..	.10	.01	.12	.13	.02	.17
County	1,232	..	245	38	260	254	45	390	.61	..	.12	.01	.13	.13	02	.20

* In 1911 and subsequent years, deaths from Diarrhœa at ages above 2 years have been excluded, but deaths from Enteritis under 2 years have been included.

CASE MORTALITY,

I.E., RATIO OF DEATHS TO NOTIFICATIONS.

	No. of Notifications.		No. of Deaths.		Ratio per cent.	
	Ten years, 1904-13.	1914.	Ten years, 1904-13.	1914.	Ten years, 1904-13.	1914.
Urban Districts.						
Smallpox	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1,335	92	13	..	·97	..
Diphtheria	877	63	94	4	10.58	6.35
Enteric Fever	96	3	17	1	17·70	33·33
Puerperal Fever*	24	1	11	1	45·83	100
Erysipelas	340	19	12	2	3·52	10.53
Rural Districts.						
Smallpox	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2,447	216	25	3	1.02	1·39
Diphtheria	1,649	93	169	7	10.24	7·53
Enteric Fever	205	20	28	1	13·65	5
Puerperal Fever*	80	10	29	6	36.25	60
Erysipelas	563	47	27	2	4·79	4·25
County.						
Smallpox	2	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	3,782	308	38	3	1.00	·97
Diphtheria	2,526	156	263	11	10.41	7.05
Enteric Fever	301	23	45	2	14·95	8.70
Puerperal Fever*	104	11	40	7	38.46	63.63
Erysipelas	903	65	39	4	4·31	6.15

*On examining the Notification and Mortality Tables for the past eleven years, it appears that several cases of puerperal fever which proved fatal, were never "notified"; where this has obviously occurred, an addition has been made for the purpose of this Table to the number of notifications given in the District Reports, and the figures thus corrected are given above.

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox was notified during 1912, 1913, or 1914, and only one case in 1911. Prior to this no case of smallpox had been notified in Berkshire since 1905, when there was one case. In 1904 no case was notified. The number in 1903 was 13, and in 1902, 33.

The provisions made by the various District Councils for the isolation of patients suffering from smallpox are given under the heading "Isolation Hospitals."

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox has not been compulsorily notifiable in any district in Berkshire since the early part of 1910. Knowledge with regard to the prevalence of the disease is, however, obtained from the reports made by the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools, and is entered on the weekly summary of returns as to infectious disease, which is compiled in my office and forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in the County, in order that each officer may be kept informed of the sickness returns of districts bordering on his own.

Outbreaks of chicken-pox occurred at various times during the year and in many different localities. Owing to the number of absentees the following schools were closed :—

Wallingford Borough—Boys', Girls' and Infants'

Bradfield Rural District—Stanford Dingley Church of England and Stratfield Mortimer St. John's.

Faringdon Rural District—Shrivenham.

Wantage Rural District—Charlton and East Challow Church of England.

Wokingham Rural District—Earley Mixed and Infants' (chicken-pox and measles), Finchampstead and Wargrave Piggott.

MEASLES.

The Wokingham Rural District Order with regard to the compulsory notification of measles was rescinded in January, 1910, and in no part of the Administrative County is this disease now included amongst those subject to the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts.

Measles was again very prevalent throughout the year, and it was found advisable to close the following Schools :—

Abingdon Borough—Council Infants.'

Maidenhead Borough—Boyne Hill Infants' School (measles, whooping cough and chicken-pox).

New Windsor Borough—One School.

Abingdon Rural District—Radley Church of England and Sunningwell Church of England.

Bradfield Rural District—Pangbourne Council.

Cookham Rural District—Bisham P. and White Waltham Church of England.

Wallingford Rural District—North Moreton and South Moreton.

Wantage Rural District—East Hanney Church of England.

Windsor Rural District—Clewer Without St. Catherine's, Old Windsor Mixed and Infants' and Park Royal (measles and mumps).

Wokingham Rural District—Winnersh Bearwood Church of England.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough was answerable for the closure of the following Schools :—

Abingdon Urban District—Conduit Road Infants' and Church of England Infants'.

Abingdon Rural District—Drayton.

Bradfield Rural District—Bucklebury Church of England.

Cookham Rural District—Cookham Holy Trinity and Waltham St. Lawrence.

Easthampstead Rural District—Sandhurst Church of England Infants' and Sandhurst Wesleyan.

Newbury Rural District—Thatcham Church of England Infants'.

Wallingford Rural District—Aston Tirrold Church of England, Brightwell Church of England, Cholsey Council.

Wantage Rural District—Ardington Church of England, East Lochinge Church of England, and West Hendred.

Wokingham Rural District—Twyford Polehampton Boys', Girls' and Infants'.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 156 ; 1902, 252 ; 1903, 201 ; 1904, 309 ; 1905, 175 ; 1906, 354 ; 1907, 399 ; 1908, 270 ; 1909, 257 ; 1910, 291 ; 1911, 199 ; 1912, 160 ; 1913, 106.

The number of cases notified during last year was 156; the average in the preceding ten years was 253.

In the Administrative County the rate of incidence for the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915, was ·79 per 1,000 of estimated population ; this rate compares favourably with that of 1·52 for the aggregate of English and Welsh Administrative Counties (London excluded).

The distribution of the cases amongst the various districts is set out on page 46 of this report, but the following notes from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health may prove of interest :—

Maidenhead Borough—The seven notified cases were distributed throughout the year and had apparently no connection with each other. Two of a doubtful nature and not confirmed by bacteriological examination were nursed at home, while the other five were removed to hospital. A nurse at the Isolation Hospital contracted this disease, but is not included in the figures given. There were no deaths from diphtheria during the year.

Newbury Borough—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during 1914 was greatly in excess of the number in any preceding year since notification became compulsory. The outbreak, which was at its height in the autumn, was not unforeseen, as previously warnings had been given in the shape of an epidemic in an adjoining district and the occurrence of sporadic cases in the town. In August, before the disease had become at all widespread, the Sanitary Committee issued handbills throughout the town, warning the public of the likelihood of the occurrence of cases of the disease, and urging the importance of obtaining medical advice for all cases of sore throat. It is probable that the handbills were of considerable value on the whole, though several cases of mild diphtheria were subsequently discovered in which the warning had been ignored and medical attendance had not been sought. The spread of this disease was undoubtedly associated with school attendance, as no less than 35 of the 41 cases occurred among children attending the elementary schools. The principal incidence fell upon the Council Schools, especially the Girls' Department, which it was found advisable to close during the last three weeks of October. From the commencement of the outbreak, the affected schools, as well as all children absent without a satisfactory explanation, were visited regularly, with a view to the detection of carriers of infection. Swabs were taken for bacteriological examination from children who had sore throats, and from those who had been in contact with known cases of diphtheria, and in 43 cases diphtheria bacilli were found to be present in the material examined—a few were actual cases of diphtheria, but the majority were merely "carriers" of the disease. All of the latter were isolated in their own homes until the bacilli had disappeared. There is little doubt that the disease was kept going mainly by mild unrecognised cases and by "carriers."

Wallingford Borough—Three of the six cases of diphtheria in 1914 occurred in one family; but only two persons were affected, as one of them had a second attack of the disease a little over three months after the first attack—a rare occurrence. The remaining three cases were apparently unconnected with each other or with the above-mentioned cases. All five persons were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The Girls' and Infants' Schools were closed on account of this disease in February.

Cookham Rural District—The number of cases of this disease was considerably in excess of the number notified in 1913, which was only four. Of the 15 cases notified in the past year five occurred in May and six in November. Two other cases were of persons who had recently arrived in the district, and there is a strong presumption that they brought the infection with them, for they were notified within a week of their arrival.

What might have been a serious outbreak occurred at Water Oakley, in the parish of Bray, in May. Five cases were simultaneously notified in a group of five houses situated near a large dairy farm. Immediately on receipt of the notifications, a visit was paid to the place and swabs—to the number of 27—were taken of all the other inmates of that group of cottages. Out of these, six were found to be harbouring the bacillus of diphtheria, though not actually ill. All the five patients and three of the "carriers," who were connected with the farm, were at once removed to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead. A careful examination of the cows and persons working on the farm did not reveal anything which could be connected with the outbreak. Various improvements in the sanitation of the cottages were put in hand, and the well water, which was found on analysis to be contaminated, was stopped, and a supply from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company laid on. No further cases occurred, and that part of the district has remained free from the disease since.

Another small outbreak occurred at the village of Waltham St. Lawrence in November. Five persons in two families (relatives) living in neighbouring cottages were affected. All were promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, and no further cases occurred.

Easthampstead Rural District—In the course of the year, only four cases were notified as compared with 7 in the previous year, and an average of over 8 for the preceding six years. Three of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, where one died. Another child belonging to this district apparently contracted the disease while away from home and died there. This death is, in the usual course, also attributed to this district.

Hungerford Rural District—Fourteen cases of diphtheria were notified in the year. Four cases at Inkpen occurred in one family, infection having spread from one member to another, two other cases of a mild type probably had some connection with these, though none could be traced. Inkpen School was closed at the commence ment of the outbreak, and at the re-opening, all children present were examined, while children absent from school on account of illness were visited at their homes. The throats of four children who had recently suffered from sore throats were swabbed, but no diphtheria baccilli were found. School did not appear to be a factor in the spread of the disease.

A case of diphtheria at Kintbury occurred in June, but no further case was notified there until October, when two cases were notified simultaneously. As one of the latter was a child attending Kintbury School, a visit was paid to the school, and it was found that many children in attendance had recently suffered from sore throat, and one child present had all the appearances of a case of mild diphtheria. Material for bacteriological examination was taken from the throats of a number of the children, and in 7 cases diphtheria bacilli were found. The school was closed at once, without any waiting for the results of the bacteriological examination. On the re-opening day, some three weeks later, the school was again visited, and one child was found in school actually suffering from diphtheria, so it was considered advisable to extend the period of closure for another fortnight. Again the school was visited on re-opening, and on this occasion, one of the teachers, who had been living in the village, was away with severe sore throat, which eventually proved to be diphtheria. As whooping cough also had developed in the neighbourhood, the school was again closed until after the Christmas holidays. No further cases of diphtheria occurred there.

As a result of swabbing of contacts with the disease, 11 healthy children were found to be "carriers" of diphtheria bacilli, and all of these were isolated in their own homes until the bacilli had disappeared from their throats. In view of the number of potential sources of infection, it is surprising that the outbreak was so limited in extent.

Three cases in Lambourn Parish had no apparent connection with each other and occurred at wide intervals of time.

Newbury Rural District—Twenty-eight cases of diphtheria were notified during the year.

Five cases in Chieveley Parish occurred within a week or two of each other, and probably were all connected, although four different families were attacked. Four of the five cases were children attending Chieveley School, and, as the circumstances suggested the presence of an unrecognised case or cases of the disease among the scholars, the school was visited and swabs were taken from the children who had been in contact with the cases, and from those who had recently suffered from sore throat, while several children who were absent from school on account of sore throat, were visited at their homes. In no instance could diphtheria bacilli be found in the material examined.

Eleven cases of diphtheria in Cold Ash Parish were all inmates of the Children's Hospital, where seven cases occurred in 1913. The Hospital was visited on several occasions, when the whole of the patients and staff were swabbed ; by this means, several "carriers" of diphtheria bacilli were discovered among the patients, who are drawn from all parts, many coming from the poorer quarters of London. After thorough investigation, the conclusion that the disease had been introduced by patients was arrived at, and the Hospital Committee decided to require in future a certificate of freedom from diphtheria bacilli with every newly admitted patient. The wisdom of this rule was exemplified by the fact that, during the first six months of its enforcement, no less than six children had to be refused admission because the required examination showed them to be carriers of the disease.

Four cases of diphtheria in the Parishes of Enborne, Shaw-cum-Donnington and Thatcham, and one at Speen, were children attending elementary schools in Newbury, where they probably contracted the disease, as it was prevalent in the town at the time.

Wallingford Rural District—The cases notified during 1914 numbered 14.

Two cases in Brightwell Parish were children in the Poor Law Cottage Homes ; the disease may possibly have been contracted in the National School, Wallingford, as both children attended the School, and other cases had occurred among the scholars.

Two cases at Didcot were connected with each other ; the patients were related, and one contracted the disease from the other. Another case at Didcot occurred several months previously, and had no connection with the other two.

Six out of eight cases in Moulsford Parish occurred in two families who occupied adjoining houses. Infection was spread chiefly through carelessness on the part of the family first attacked ;

moval to hospital of the first two cases was refused, and, in spite of repeated visits and warnings, proper precautions to guard the remaining members of the household from infection were not taken, neither were any steps taken to prevent the latter from associating with the neighbours' children. The remaining two cases in Moulsford Parish, which occurred in one family, were probably connected with the preceding cases, though direct connection could not be definitely traced. As some of the affected children attended Moulsford School, the school was visited on several occasions, and swabs were taken from children who had been in contact with cases of the disease. In two instances diphtheria bacilli were found in the throat secretions examined; the children affected were excluded from school until the bacilli had disappeared from their throats and the School was closed for a time.

Eight cases of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Wantage Rural District—Two of the three cases notified occurred in one family at West Hendred; the second case, which proved fatal, became infected by the first case, the origin of which was obscure.

The other case occurred in Hampstead Norris Parish, in a family who had recently come into the district from a village (in another County) where the disease was prevalent. Two other children in the family were found to be "carriers" of diphtheria bacilli, and there is no doubt that infection was brought from their previous residence. The case proved fatal.

Windsor Rural District—Four cases were notified at different periods of the year. There was no apparent connection between the cases. One of them was taken ill a few days after arrival from Willesden. Two were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead, the others being nursed at home. All recovered.

Wokingham Rural District—Seven cases were notified, three of which were in one house

SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA)

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 408; 1902, 448; 1903, 289; 1904, 367; 1905, 541; 1906, 325; 1907, 381; 1908, 398; 1909, 588; 1910, 381; 1911, 262; 1912, 310; 1913, 229.

The number of cases notified during last year was 308; the average in the preceding ten years was 378.

In the Administrative County the rate of incidence for the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915, was 1·55 per 1,000 of estimated population; this rate compares favourably with that of 4·01 for the aggregate of English and Welsh Administrative Counties (London excluded).

The distribution of the cases amongst the various Districts is set out on page 46 of this report, and only a few facts (which are taken from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health) need be recorded here.

Abingdon Borough—Nine cases were notified during the year ; one of these was imported from another district. Eight were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Maidenhead Borough—Although a total of 32 cases of this disease does not compare favourably with 9 and 10 in the preceding two years it cannot be said that Scarlet Fever was at all prevalent in 1914. With the exception of September, October and December, only one, or at the most two, cases occurred in each month, and these had no apparent connection with each other. In September, there were 7 cases, in October 8, and in December 4. All were of a mild nature, and this feature in itself tends to propagate the infection, for these mild cases often pass unnoticed. Out of the 32 cases, 26 (81 %) were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. One case, that of a nurse at the Isolation Hospital, is not included in these returns. There were no deaths.

Newbury Borough—Scarlet Fever was unusually prevalent during 1914, though by no means widespread. It was last epidemic in the town in 1909 (63 cases) and 1910 (50 cases) ; then succeeded three years of comparative immunity from the disease.

In 1914 the cases were on the whole of a very mild type ; indeed, the mildness of the cases was responsible to some extent for the spread of the disease, as several children, in whom the nature of the illness had not been suspected by the parents, were found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever in a mild form, during a special search for such cases which was instituted.

The first case occurred in January, but the disease did not become really prevalent until the late autumn. Of the 26 cases, 20 were school children ; but it is improbable that schools were a prominent factor in the spread of the disease, as there was no marked incidence of cases in any particular school or department, and in several instances the disease was contracted by school children either during the holidays or during absence from school for other causes.

Wantage Urban District—The first case of Scarlet Fever notified in 1914 was a boarder at the Grammar School ; the origin of the case could no be traced, and there was no connection between this and the subsequent cases

The next cases notified were four children of one family, who had been supposed by their parents to be suffering from German Measles, and who had been allowed to mix freely with other persons for several weeks after the onset of illness, and before medical attendance brought the true nature of the disease to light. These four cases were undoubtedly responsible directly, or indirectly, for most, if not all, of the seven cases which subsequently occurred, and it is remarkable that the disease did not spread more widely. When the existence of these cases became known, the schools were visited and search was made for other unrecognised cases of the disease, but only one such was found. Most of the notified cases were of an extremely mild type.

Wokingham Borough—Only one Case of Scarlet Fever, a boy aged 3½ years, was notified during the year.

Abingdon Rural District—An epidemic of Scarlet Fever which occurred at Marcham, was a continuation of the small outbreak at the close of 1913, and proved most intractable to the usual preventive measures. Fifteen families were affected, including one family in which the disease first appeared in the previous December. In 1914, the first cases in families numbered 14, and 10 of these were children attending Marcham School. The circumstances pointed to the existence of unrecognised cases among the children in attendance, but repeated visits to the school, with examination of all present, and visits to children absent on account of illness failed to discover any such case. The School was closed from 28th April to 11th May. The disease was most prevalent in March, and subsided at the end of May, only one case occurring subsequently.

Bradfield Rural District—An outbreak of Scarlet Fever in Bradfield parish was centred in the Church of England School at Southend. The first case notified occurred in the middle of March, but no further notifications were received until the middle of May, from which time cases kept cropping up at intervals, until the second week in September. Altogether, 15 cases, in 9 different families, occurred in this locality, and every first case in a family was a child attending Southend School.

The second case to be notified was a daughter of the Headmaster ; the School was closed by the Managers immediately the nature of the illness became known, and the patient was removed to Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

On investigation, it became evident that this was not in reality the second case to arise, but that unrecognised cases had previously occurred. It was found that several children in attendance at the School had recently suffered from sore throat, but had not been medically attended. All of these were visited and examined, but, although in several cases the history of illness suggested Scarlet Fever, no definite signs of the disease were present at the time. The parents were warned to isolate the affected children, to whom subsequent visits were paid from time to time, and eventually three of them were found to be peeling. The School was visited on the re-opening day, and on many subsequent occasions, and all the children in attendance were examined, while all children absent through illness, and not medically attended, were visited at their own homes. Two more cases were detected in the peeling stage, making five in all, and there was no doubt that mild unrecognised cases were at the bottom of the outbreak.

The remaining case of Scarlet Fever in this parish was a child attending Dr. Watney's School, Bradfield. Dr. Watney closed the School for eleven days, and no further case arose in the locality.

Cookham Rural District—Twenty-five cases were notified, of which twelve occurred in October. Five of these were in one family, no doctor having been called in until the first cases had begun to show signs of peeling, by which time the others had also been infected. One of the other cases was also in the peeling stage when notified.

Easthampstead Rural District Council—Comparatively few cases were notified until September, but on the 9th of that month three cases were notified in one family in the Married Quarters at the Royal Military College. From that date to the end of the year no less than 35 fresh cases occurred in or near that locality. It was found impracticable to remove to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead the cases which were likely to spread infection, and in November, the District Council, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, appointed a Nurse to reside in the village of College Town, where the majority of the cases were, and to act as visitor. Apparently the precautions taken limited the spread of infection, for by the end of January, 1915, the district was practically clear of the disease. Sandhurst Council School was closed in November until Christmas.

Faringdon Rural District—Scarlet fever was prevalent during the year.

The cases at Buckland and Pusey, which are adjoining parishes, constituted a small outbreak, which occurred in February, and involved three families, between whom there was a considerable intercourse. The first case, a very mild one, was not recognised by the parents as scarlet fever, and no medical attendance was sought until after the child had been discovered in school in a state of peeling by the County School Nurse. In the meantime the infection had spread to the child's brothers, sisters and associates, among whom 8 further cases arose.

The first case at Stanford occurred in March, and further cases kept cropping up throughout the year, the disease being most prevalent during the month of August. Fifteen cases occurred in 10 different families. In 7 instances the first case in a family was a school child, but only two of these 7 children had been attending school at the time the disease was contracted, the remaining five had been absent for periods ranging from 10 days to 2 months prior to the onset of illness. It is improbable, therefore, that school attendance had any influence on the spread of the disease. The circumstances pointed to mild unrecognised cases as being the principal factor ; but in spite of many visits to the school and to the homes of children absent from school on account of illness, and careful examinations of all members of the affected families, only one such case was discovered, and it is improbable that this case was responsible for more than two others at the outside. One case was a "return" case.

The cases at Hatford and Shellingford were probably associated with the Stanford epidemic, as all three parishes adjoin one another. The first case at Hatford was overlooked by the parents, and no medical attendance was obtained until after the child had affected another member of the family.

In view of the probability that unrecognised cases were keeping the disease alive, the District Council, towards the end of the year, issued posters throughout the District, detailing the principal symptoms of the disease, and urging the importance of prompt medical attendance in cases in which such symptoms arose.

All but two of the total number of cases were removed to the Abingdon Isolation Hospital, and in all cases the usual disinfection and other precautionary measures were carried out. In several instances the advantages of prompt removal to Hospital were nullified by the fact that, prior to removal, little or no attempt was made to keep the patient separate from other members of the family.

Newbury Rural District—Seven cases of scarlet fever which occurred in Speen parish were in two families related to each other. The nature of the first case (a very mild one) was not recognised, and the doctor was not sent for until the patient had been ill a few days ; in the meantime two other members of this family and four members of the second family, whom the first patient had visited during the first day or two of her illness had become infected.

Wallingford Rural District—The origin of two cases at Moulsford could not be traced ; the school was closed for a week in April.

Wantage Rural District—Nine cases of scarlet fever occurred in Ardington parish, 5 being in one family. The onset of the illness was simultaneous in all five cases and occurred four days after the return of another member of the family, who, during the preceding 12 weeks, had been an in-patient of a hospital in another county on account of some disease of the lungs. As no other source of infection could be traced, the inference was that this person had brought infection into the household. The remaining cases in Ardington occurred some three months later, and four cases arose in four different families. All were of an extremely mild type, and the result of inquiries indicated that other cases, for which no medical attendance had been sought, had previously occurred in the locality and had been unrecognised. It was thought desirable to close the village school for a fortnight.

Twelve cases at Compton occurred in four families. In only one instance was there a definite clue to the origin of any of the first cases in families ; in that instance the affected child, a few days previous to her illness, had played with a child recently returned from the Isolation Hospital, after an attack of the disease. The type of the disease here was rather severe and one case proved fatal.

Windsor Rural District—Of the four cases notified, three were of children in different parts of the district, and one was of a soldier billeted in the district. He was removed by the Military Authorities to the Isolation Hospital at Aldershot. The other cases were nursed at home. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Wokingham Rural District—There were nine cases of scarlet fever, occurring in nine houses. One of the cases was a soldier billeted at Barkham. He was removed to a hospital at Aldershot, and the disease did not spread among the rest of the troops.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 56 ; 1902, 69 ; 1903, 56 ; 1904, 56 ; 1905, 25 ; 1906, 51 ; 1907, 19 ; 1908, 38 ; 1909, 23 ; 1910, 19 ; 1911, 37 ; 1912, 20 ; 1913, 13.

The number of cases notified during last year was 23, the average in the preceding 10 years was 30. In the Administrative County the rate of incidence for the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915, was ·12 per 1,000 of estimated population ; the corresponding rate for the aggregate of English and Welsh Administrative Counties (London excluded) was 0·23.

The distribution of the cases amongst the various Districts is set out on page 46 of this Report.

In view of the potential danger due to "carrier" cases, in which the bacillus typhosus persists for many months or occasionally years in the excreta, the following notes are of interest :—

Bradfield Rural District—Two cases of enteric fever in Bradfield parish occurred in one family, the second case having become infected by the first. The first case almost certainly contracted the disease from a known "carrier"* who lived in the same block of cottages, as no other source of infection could be traced, and the patient had been in contact with the "carrier" during the three weeks prior to the onset of illness.

MUMPS.

Owing to the prevalence of mumps the following schools were closed :-

Cookham Rural District—Waltham St. Lawrence.
Easthampstead Rural District—Broadmoor Council, Crowthorne Church of England Mixed and Infants'.
Faringdon Rural District—Hinton Waldrist.
Hungerford Rural District—Lambourn Eastbury.
Newbury Rural District—Midgham.
Wantage Rural District—Grove.
Windsor Rural District—Clewer St. Stephen's Infants'.

INFLUENZA.

The deaths ascribed to influenza as a primary cause numbered 72 in 1902 ; during 1903, 34 ; 1904, 33 ; 1905, 33 ; 1906, 39 ; 1907, 48 ; 1908, 51 ; 1909, 66 ; 1910, 36 ; 1911, 15 ; 1912, 28 ; 1913, 24.

During 1914, 19 deaths were certified as due to influenza, the average number in the preceding ten years was 37.

Outbreaks of influenza were answerable for closure of the following Schools :—

Faringdon Rural District—Hinton Waldrist.
Wantage Rural District—Goosey.

DIARRHŒA.

Reference to epidemic diarrhœa will be found on page 17.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified in the Urban Districts and ten in the Rural, compared with an average of ten during the preceding ten years.

The distribution of the cases is given in the Tables at the end of this Report.

In the Administrative County, the rate of incidence for the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915, was 0·06 per 1,000 of estimated population. The corresponding rate for the aggregate of English and Welsh Administrative Counties (London excluded) was 0·05.

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* The "carrier" in question is the person referred to as "Case D." in Dr. R. W. Johnstone's report, of Jan. 25th, 1910, to the Local Government Board upon the repeated occurrence af Enteric Fever at Jennet Hill and Stanford Dingley, in the Rural District of Bradfield.

ERYSIPELAS.

Sixty-six cases of this disease were notified during 1914, the average number of notifications during the preceding ten years was ninety.

The distribution of the cases is given in Tables 5 and 6 at the end of this Report.

In the Administrative County, the rate of incidence for the 52 weeks ending January 2nd, 1915, was 0·33 per 1,000 of estimated population. The corresponding rate for the aggregate of English and Welsh Administrative Counties (London excluded) was 0·59.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

These have been referred to earlier in the Report, page 18 *et seq.*

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of newly-born infants) was made compulsorily notifiable as from 1st April, 1914. All the midwives who gave notice of their intention of practising in the County were sent a circular letter, drawing attention to the Order, and the District Councils informed the general practitioners in their districts. Up to the end of the year, fourteen cases were notified in the County.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The extent to which isolation hospital accommodation has been provided by the various District Councils is set out in the following statement, and on page a summary of the number of beds provided is given in tabular form. The particulars are mostly taken from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon Borough.*—Joint Hospital Board with Abingdon Rural.

The Abingdon Joint Hospital District was formed under a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 25th day of April, 1898, and the hospital was opened on 1st February, 1901.

The hospital is situated on the Marcham Road in the Rural District of Abingdon, about a mile from the centre of the Borough.

The area of the site is two acres.

The buildings are of brick and consist of administration block, three ward blocks and out-offices, also a special bath room and dressing-rooms for the use of patients when being discharged from the hospital.

There are eight wards with a total of 32 beds. Four of these wards were erected in 1905 and have doubled the previous accommodation.

There is a Thresh's steam-disinfector and a motor ambulance.

The total cost of the hospital for purchase of site, building, equipment, furnishing and laying-out of grounds has been about £10,000.

In addition to serving the Joint Hospital District, patients are now received, under various agreements, from the Berkshire Districts of Wantage Urban and Rural, Faringdon Rural, Bradfield Rural, Hungerford Rural, also the Oxfordshire Districts of Wheatley Urban, Goring and Culham Rural; and Ramsbury Rural District in Wilts.

For Smallpox.—A small iron building has been erected in a meadow about a mile further out of the town, and is capable of accommodating one or two patients in an emergency. It has so far not been used, and the necessary equipment is stored at the general fever hospital. If the building were called into requisition, a water-supply and cooking stove would have to be provided.

2) *Maidenhead Borough.*—The Borough Isolation Hospital is situated opposite the Workhouse and just within the western boundary of the town.

The site occupies a little more than 1½ acres.

Towards the latter end of 1910, the Town Council increased their hospital accommodation by the erection of a second temporary iron building, divided into two wards and a kitchen, and intended for the accommodation of twelve patients.

During 1911, a permanent administration block, in brick, was erected which comprises three single and one double bedroom, dining room office, kitchen, and larder, &c., also a bath room and dressing room for patients about to be discharged. At the same time a new outbuilding in brick, was erected to replace the old laundry, and provide accommodation for a steam disinfector (Thresh's) and ambulance, also a mortuary with viewing room.

A serviceable carriage ambulance has also been purchased.

Beds are now provided in the hospital for 12 cases of scarlet fever and 12 cases of diphtheria ; half the number of beds in the old corrugated iron building and the remainder in the new. In addition, there is an old building constructed of timber on a brick foundation, and containing four small rooms, which may be used for convalescent patients or cases of mixed infection.

The Medical Officer of Health has been appointed Superintendent, The resident staff consists of matron, charge nurse, two probationers. cook general, and a maid who combines the duties of ward-maid and laundry-maid.

A porter attends to the grounds, the boiler and disinfector, but does not reside on the premises. His time is divided so as to give about two-third work at the hospital and one-third as assistant to the Inspector of Nuisances.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are the only infectious diseases received.

Under various agreements, patients are received from the Rural Districts of Cookham, Windsor (parishes of Clewer Without, Sunninghill and Sunningdale), and Easthampstead.

FOR SMALLPOX.—Maidenhead Borough and Cookham and Easthampstead Rural District Councils have arranged to purchase tents so that an Isolation Camp may be set up directly a case is notified. The Medical Officer of Health of East Berks Combined District has authority to make the necessary arrangements for the provision of nurses and equipment.

(3) *Newbury Borough.*—The hospital belongs to Newbury Town Council and is used by the Rural District under an agreement. The hospital is managed by a Committee of equal numbers of the members of the Urban and Rural Authorities.

It is situated in the south of the Borough on Wash Common, about two miles from the Market Square. The area of the site is about three acres, the land is held on lease.

The buildings are of corrugated iron and contain six wards (two wards with eight beds each, and four wards with three beds each, total 28 beds).

During the year 1912 the nurses' quarters were improved by the construction of a new sitting room, the conversion of the old sitting room into an additional bedroom and the provision of a new bathroom.

Several years ago a new brougham was purchased as an ambulance. There is no steam-disinfector.

FOR SMALLPOX.—There is no separate Hospital for Smallpox, but arrangements have been made for the immediate use of a small isolated house in the town pending more permanent provision.

(4) *New Windsor Borough.*—An agreement has been entered into between Windsor Town Council and Eton Rural District Council (Bucks) for the admission of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria from Windsor Borough to the Eton Isolation Hospital at Cippenham. This agreement came into operation on April 1st, 1914.

A steam disinfecting apparatus (Alliot & Paton's Improved Washington Lyon) was erected at Dedworth in 1905 for the use of the Borough.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Borough has a hospital at the "Ham" consisting of a caretaker's cottage and an iron building with two wards for six patients each.

There is a full length brougham ambulance belonging to the Rural Authority; this is also made use of by the Borough.

The Borough Smallpox Hospital is now available for patients from Eton Rural District (Bucks).

(5) *Wallingford Borough.*—The Wallingford and Crowmarsh Joint Hospital District, consisting of the Urban and Rural Districts of Wallingford and the Rural District of Crowmarsh (Oxon), was formed under a Provisional Order in 1904.

The hospital is situated in the Wallingford Rural District about a quarter of a mile west of the railway station.

The area of the site is about 3½ acres.

The buildings consist of a permanent administration block and three corrugated iron ward blocks containing 15 beds, while an additional ward block, of a permanent character, with accommodation for 4 beds an annexe for 1 bed, and a day room for convalescents was erected during the year, but is not yet furnished.

There is a Defries steam-disinfector at the hospital, and the Board has purchased a full length carriage ambulance.

For Smallpox.—The Henley and Wallingford Joint Smallpox Hospital District was formed under a provisional Order of the Local Government Board, for the Boroughs of Henley-on-Thames (Oxon) and Wallingford and the Rural Districts of Crowmarsh and Henley (Oxon), Hambledon (Bucks) and Wallingford, which together with the Caversham portion of Reading Borough comprise the Unions of Wallingford and Henley.

The hospital is situated at Whitelands, Pishill, Oxfordshire, and contains two wards, each 13 x 24 feet, and has accommodation for 6 male and 6 female patients.

A caretaker's residence and nurses' quarters are adjacent.
The site consists of about 18 acres.

The Joint Board purchased a large carriage which has been adapted as an ambulance.

6) *Wantage.*—During 1909 an agreement was entered into with the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board for the admission of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever to their Isolation Hospital.

For Smallpox.—No provision has been made, but arrangements have been made for the use of the Smallpox Hospital belonging to the Wantage Rural District, in case of emergency, and the question of providing a small Hospital for the town is under consideration.

(7) *Wokingham Borough.*—There is no general isolation hospital.

For Smallpox.—Three railway huts are placed in a field at Barkham, about three miles from Wokingham. These huts have been utilised for administration purposes, and hospital tents erected for the patients. An agreement for a yearly tenancy of the site has been entered into with the owner by the Wokingham Urban and Rural District Councils, and a vehicle has been purchased for use as an ambulance.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon.—Vide* Abingdon Borough.

(2) *Bradfield.*—There is no isolation hospital in the District, but during 1913 an agreement was made with the Abingdon Joint Hospital

Board for the admission of Bradfield cases of scarlet fever, enteric fever and diphtheria into the Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital.

Steam-disinfection is, when necessary, carried out by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

There is no provision for the isolation of smallpox in the district, but the question of erecting a small Hospital for the isolation of this disease is under consideration by the Rural District Council.

(3) *Cookham.—Vide* Maidenhead Borough.

(4) *Easthampstead.—Vide* Maidenhead Borough.

The Rural District Council undertake, free of charge, disinfection of rooms vacated by persons suffering from notifiable infectious disease.

(5) *Faringdon.*—The Council has three Berthon portable hospital huts with wood flooring. At Shrivenham, Faringdon and Hatford concrete foundations have been laid in readiness for the erection of these huts. Though of great value for emergency purposes, these tents are not suitable for general use, and they have not been used during the year under review. Towards the end of 1912, an agreement was made with the Board of the Abingdon Joint Hospital for the admission of Faringdon patients to that institution.

The Abingdon motor ambulance is available for the removal of patients.

Steam disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., is occasionally carried out at Swindon Isolation Hospital.

For Smallpox.—There is no special hospital for smallpox in the Faringdon District, but it is intended to use the Berthon huts for the isolation of smallpox, should the necessity arise, and the huts and sites have recently been overhauled to ensure that they may be immediately available if required.

An ambulance cab is stationed at Faringdon.

(6) *Hungerford.*—During 1913 an agreement was entered into with the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board for the reception of Hungerford cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever in the Abingdon Joint Isolation Hospital.

There is no steam disinfector in Hungerford Rural District.

For Smallpox.—A small iron hospital ; this has not been fitted up as it has not so far been called into requisition. There is no ambulance.

(7) *Newbury.—Vide* Newbury Borough.

For Smallpox.—There is no Smallpox Hospital in the District, and the question of providing isolation hospital accommodation for this disease is now being considered by the Rural District Council.

(8) *Wallingford.—Vide* Wallingford Borough.

(9) *Wantage.—Vide* Abingdon Borough.

For Smallpox.—The Rural Authority has erected an iron building near the Ridge Way, some three miles S.E. of Wantage town. The building is not furnished, but arrangements have been made with a dealer in Wantage to furnish at once should the hospital be required. I understand that the intention of the Council when erecting the building was to make use of it as an administration block, and to supply tents for patients. In an emergency two of the rooms might be used as wards, but each would only provide accommodation for two patients.

There is an abundant water supply laid on from the reservoir supplying Lockinge House.

There is no ambulance, but an arrangement exists to loan a conveyance for the purpose.

There is no steam-disinfector.

(10) *Windsor.*—The Rural District Council have the right of sending cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria from the Parish of Old Windsor to the isolation hospital of the Egham (Surrey) Urban District, and an agreement with the Maidenhead Corporation to take cases from any of the other parishes into the Borough isolation hospital.

Steam disinfection is carried out at the Windsor Borough disinfectin station when required.

For Smallpox.—The Windsor Rural District Council have an iron building some 40ft. distant from the Borough hospital on the Ham fields, it contains eight beds and nurses' quarters.

Dr. Paterson states in his last Annual Report that technically, only patients from that portion of Windsor Rural District which lies immediately adjacent to the Borough of Windsor are to be admitted, but adds that, presumably, in the event of cases of that disease occurring in any portion of the Rural District, arrangements would be made for their admission. The hospital is fully furnished and kept in readiness by the caretaker.

The Rural Authority has a full length brougham ambulance, which is also made use of by the Borough.

(11) *Wokingham.*—There is no general isolation hospital.

Since the early part of 1906 an arrangement has existed with the authorities of the Smith Hospital at Henley to admit cases of infectious disease other than smallpox from the Parish of Remenham. The expenses are dealt with as *special expenses* repayable by the *contributory place* of Remenham.

Steam disinfection is carried out systematically by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

For Smallpox.—*Vide* Wokingham Borough.

TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in Hospital is in each instance inserted in brackets.

	Smallpox.			Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.			Enteric Fever.			Totals.		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
Urban Districts.															
1. Abingdon Borough ..	..	..	..	11 (11)	25 (25)	9 (8)	4 (3)	2 (2)	3 (3)	1 (1)	..	..	16 (15)	27 (27)	12 (11)
2. Maidenhead Borough ..	..	..	..	10 (6)	9 (8)	32 (26)	20 (17)	5 (4)	7 (5)*a*	3	2	1	33 (23)	16 (12)	40 (31)
3. Newbury Borough ..	..	..	..	7 (7)	5 (5)	26 (18)	8 (7)	8 (8)	41 (30)	..	..	2	15 (14)	13 (13)	69 (48)
4. New Windsor Borough	..	..	..	26 (2)†	22 (10)	12 (7)*f*	3	6	6 (1)*f*	1	1	..	30 (2)	29 (10)	18 (8)
5. Wallingford Borough ..	..	..	..	20 (20)	1 (1)	..	6 (4)	4 (4)	6 (6)	..	..	..	26 (24)	5 (5)	6 (6)
6. Wantage	..	..	..	10	6 (4)	12 (4)	1	..	..	3 (2)**	..	..	14 (2)	6 (4)	12 (4)
7. Wokingham Borough	..	..	..	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	1
Total	..	..	..	88 (46)	75 (53)	92 (63)	42 (31)	25 (18)	63 (45)	8 (3)	3	3	138 (80)	103 (71)	158 (108)
Rural Districts.															
1. Abingdon	..	..	..	12 (11)	22 (22)	31 (29)	4 (3)	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	16 (14)	24 (24)	32 (29)
2. Bradfield	..	..	..	32 (1)§	27 (1)‡	19 (5)§	4	17 (1)‡	3	1	2 (1)‡‡	2 (2)§	37 (1)	46 (3)	24 (7)
3. Cookham	..	..	..	18 (4)	8 (5)	25 (6)	43 (17)	4 (2)	15 (12)	3 (3)*a*	..	3 (2)	64 (24)	12 (7)	43 (20)
4. Easthampstead	..	..	..	16	35 (2)*	54 (17)	4	7 (2)*d*	4 (3)	..	1	2 (1)	20	43 (4)	60 (21)
5. Faringdon (Berks) ..	..	..	..	26 (7)*b*	2 (1)§	31 (29)§	2	6 (2)§	..	..	..	..	28	8 (3)	31 (29)
6. Hungerford	..	..	..	2 (1)‡	2	4	2	3	14 (2)§	..	1	1	4 (1)	6	19 (2)
7. Newbury	..	..	..	17 (9)	3 (2)	9 (8)	31 (26)	12 (11)	28 (13)	..	..	7	48 (35)	15 (13)	44 (21)
8. Wallingford	..	..	..	15 (12)	3 (3)	3 (2)	16 (13)	..	14 (8)	..	1	3	31 (25)	4 (3)	20 (10)
9. Wantage	..	..	..	27 (15)	14 (9)	27 (16)§	5 (1)	8 (5)	3	4	4	2	36 (16)	26 (14)	32 (16)
10. Windsor	..	..	..	20 (11)	12 (6)*e*	4 (1)*g*	..	4 (2)*d*	4 (2)*d*	2	1	..	22 (11)	17 (8)	8 (3)
11 Wokingham	..	..	..	37	26 (1)‡	9	7 (1)‡	18	7	2 (1)‡‡	..	..	46 (2)	44 (1)	16
Total	..	..	..	222 (71)	154 (52)	216 (113)	118 (61)	81 (27)	93 (40)	12 (4)	10 (1)	20 (5)	352 (136)	245 (80)	329 (158)

* One to Maidenhead Isolation Hospital and one to Isolation Hospital, Aldershot.

† To London Fever Hospital.

** Treated in Cottage Hospital.

§ To Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

‡ To Reading Isolation Hospital.

§§ Ten to Maidenhead Isolation Hospital and one to London Fever Hospital.

‡‡ To Royal Berkshire Hospital.

a To Maidenhead Cottage Hospital.

b Five to Swindon Isolation Hospital, two to Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

d To Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

e Five to Maidenhead, one to London Fever Hospital.

f To Cippenham Hospital.

g A military case, treated at the Military Hospital, Hounslow.

	ISOLATION HOSPITALS—OTHER THAN SMALLPOX.						FOR SMALLPOX.
	Area Served.	ACRES.	ESTD. POPN. 1914.	BUILDINGS.	BEDS.	DIS-EASES.	
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Abingdon Borough	Abingdon U.D. and R.D., Wantage U.D. and R.D., Faringdon, R.D., Bradfield, R.D., Hungerford, R,D., and the Oxfordshire Districts of Wheatley U., Goring R., Culham R., and the Rural District of Ramsbury in Wilts.	348,014	82,530	permanent	32	three	Temporary building. Abingdon U. and R. Districts.
Maidenhead Borough	Maidenhead U.D., Cookham R.D., Easthampstead R.D. and three parishes of Windsor R.D.	63,205	60,570	temporary	24	two	Tents.
Newbury Borough	Newbury U. and R. Districts	44,216	23,493	temporary	28	two	Small isolated house could be used.
New Windsor Borough	See footnote ‡	2,717	12,407	..	..	..	Temporary building. 12 beds.
Wallingford Borough	Wallingford U. and R. Districts and Crowmarsh R.D. (Oxon)	42,696	15,352	permanent administrative, temporary ward buildings	15	three	Permanent building. 4 beds. Henley and Wallingford Smallpox Hospital District.
Wantage	See Abingdon Borough	..	..	..	..	..	Temporary building. U. and R. Districts.
Wokingham Borough	No hospital	557	4,631	..	..	..	Tents. Urban and Rural Districts.
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Abingdon	See Abingdon Borough	..	..	..	..	..	See Abingdon Borough.
Bradfield	See Abingdon Borough	..	..	..	..	..	No hospital.
Cookham	See Maidenhead Borough	..	..	..	..	..	See Maidenhead Borough.
Easthampstead	See Maidenhead Borough	..	..	..	..	..	See Maidenhead Borough.
Faringdon*	See Abingdon Borough. Faringdon R.D.C. also possess three Berthon hospital tents	..	..	..	..	..	Berthon hospital tents.
Hungerford	See Abingdon Borough	..	..	..	..	..	Temporary building.
Newbury	See Newbury Borough	..	..	..	..	..	See Newbury Borough.
Wallingford	See Wallingford Borough	..	..	..	..	..	See Wallingford Borough.
Wantage	See Abingdon Borough	..	..	..	..	..	See Wantage Urban.
Windsor	See footnote†	..	..	..	..	..	Temporary building. 8 beds.
Wokingham	No hospital §	43,844	17,440	..	..	..	See Wokingham Borough

* Including Lechlade parish in Gloucestershire.

† Patients from Parish of Old Windsor received into Egham (Surrey) Isolation Hospital and from Parishes of Clewer Without, Sunninghill, and Sunningdale, into Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

§ Patients from Parish of Remenham received into Smith Hospital, Henley.

‡ Eton R.D.C. Isolation Hospital available.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND SERUM TREATMENT.

	Urban Districts.							Rural Districts.										
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
(1) Is use of antidiphtheretic serum at expense of District Council authorised																		
(*a*) for prophylactic treatment? ..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
(*b*) for curative treatment? ..	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(2) Is examination of swab specimens authorised																		
(*a*) from persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria? ..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes‡	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(*b*) from convalescent diphtheria patients?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(*c*) from contacts?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(3) Is examination of samples of blood authorised																		
(*a*) from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever? ..	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Yes	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Yes‡	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council.	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Yes	Yes	Not yet considered by Council.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council	Yes	No
(*b*) from contacts?		Yes		No			No			Yes	Yes						Yes	No
(4) ‡ Is examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli authorised? ..		Yes		Yes‡			No			Yes	Yes						Yes	No

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* Guardians have sanctioned payment in case of pauper patients.

† Poorer class only.

‡ Gratuitous examination of sputum is also undertaken by the County Tuberculosis Officer.

RAINFALL.

The following particulars are from a report* by Mr. H. W. Russell, the representative of the County Council on the Thames Conservancy Board :—

AVERAGE OF 12 STATIONS IN THAMES VALLEY.

	1913.	1914.	AVERAGE FOR 31 YEARS.
January	3·94 inches ...	·74 inches ...	2·25 inches
February	1·16 ,, ...	3·49 ,, ...	1.86 ,,
March	3·08 ,, ...	4·44 ,, ...	2·07 ,,
April	3·38 ,, ...	1·19 ,, ...	1·73 ,,
May	2·27	1·42 ,, ...	1·94 ,,
June	·67 ,, ...	2·41 ,, ...	2·24 ,,
July	1·41 ,, ...	2·72 ,, ...	2·23 ,,
August	1·18 ,, ...	1·73 ,, ...	2·54 ,,
September	2·28 ,, ...	1·21 ,, ...	1·98 ,,
October	4·47 ,, ...	2·33 ,, ...	3·24 ,,
November	2·87 ,, ...	3·55 ,, ...	2·68 ,,
December	1·29 ,, ...	7·52 ,, ...	2·78 ,,
	28·00 ,, ...	32·75 ,, ...	27·54 ,,

County Council Minutes 7th February, 1915

WATER SUPPLY.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, sections 62, 70 and 299, it is the duty of every local authority to see that a sufficient supply of wholesome water is Provided for every occupied dwelling-house within their district, if such a supply can be obtained at reasonable cost.

The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, makes further provision for the needs of rural districts, and of such urban districts as the Local Government Board may think fit (sec. 11). Under this Act a new house may not be occupied until a certificate has been obtained from the Sanitary Authority of the district that there is provided, within a reasonable distance of the house, a supply of wholesome water sufficient for domestic purposes.

A Memoir on the Underground Sources of Water Supply in Berkshire was issued from the Geological Survey Office in 1902. The work contains the records of a large number of wells and borings in various parts of the County.

Useful reference may also be made to other memoirs of the Geological Survey. "Soils and Subsoils" deals with these matters from a sanitary point of view, and contains many references to the eastern portion of Berkshire.

Only four sheets of the new Geological Survey of the County are at present issued, viz., No. 254, Wallingford and neighbourhood ; 267, Compton and Thatcham to Lambourn and Kintbury ; 268, Wargrave and Finchampstead to Aldworth and Brimpton ; 283, Combe. Memoirs are published explanatory of these sheets. A geological map of the country round Oxford and an accompanying memoir have also been published ; these cover the northern portion of the County as far south as Abingdon on the east and Hinton Waldrist on the west. The earlier series of geological maps, covering the whole County, may still be obtained, as well as a sheet illustrating a vertical section through the strata from Crookham Heath to Wytham Hill.

The following particulars with respect to water-supplies are mainly from the Annual District Reports :—

URBAN WATER-SUPPLIES.

(1) *Abingdon Borough.*—With the exception of a few houses still dependent upon private wells, the whole town is supplied from the District Council's Waterworks. The main supply is obtained from a well and adits at Wootton which tap the loose sands of the Corallian Beds ; a supplementary supply is obtained from a deep boring in the Market Place. The water is delivered on the constant system.

During the year, the supply from Wootton was considerably increased by tapping additional sources, and is hoped that in future there will be no recurrence of the shortage which was experienced in 1911. For some years the water from the boring in the Market Place, which contains iron salts in solution, has caused considerable trouble by producing heavy deposits of iron in the mains and meters through which it flows. In 1914 the District Council decided to consult an expert, Professor Percy Frankland, and he has devised a scheme, which is under consideration, for removal of the iron salts before the water enters the mains.

(2) *Maidenhead Borough.*—The town is supplied by the Maidenhead Waterworks Company, which has powers under a private Act of 1875 and Provisional Orders dated 1893, 1900, and 1905. The Company obtains its supply from four wells sunk in the Chalk to about 70

feet deep—two at Maidenhead, and two at Cookham. High-level reservoirs are situated at Cookham Dean and Hawthorn Hill. The chief objection to the water is its excessive hardness for domestic purposes. In 1912 a new bore was commenced at the Maidenhead Works so as to reach the comparatively soft water lying below the Chalk in the Greensand beds. Potable water was found at a depth of about 1,000 feet. The supply is copious and rises by its own pressure to a height sufficient to run into the reservoir which supplies the town. By pumping a flow of about 10,000 gallons per hour can be obtained, which can be distributed even to the highest parts of the town. The new supply is mixed with the hard water from the wells so that the hardness of the supply is considerably reduced.

The total number of houses in the Borough receiving a supply from the public mains was stated to be 3,455 at the end of 1914.

(3) *Newbury Borough.*—Services from the mains of the Newbury District Water Company are now general, though a few of the old wells are still in use. The mains of the Water Company are in connection with all the newly erected houses.

(4) *New Windsor Borough.*—The Town is supplied from Waterworks belonging to the Corporation and situated at Eton. There is no storage of any kind, the water being pumped direct into the mains. The service is constant. The supply is abundant and of excellent quality; samples were submitted each quarter to bacteriological and chemical examination.

Only a few other wells are now in use in Windsor, and these are all, or almost all, deep wells, drawing from the Chalk strata.

The town supply is very little used for trade purposes, as the brewers in the district have their own wells, but in addition to the Borough of Windsor, Eton, Eton Wick, The Cloisters in Windsor Castle, and Clewer are all supplied from the works. In 1906, the Borough Waterworks Engineer reported* that there were 25 miles of mains in the district, and about 20,000 consumers, and that in addition the water was used for street watering and flushing purposes in Windsor and Eton.

Windsor Castle is for the most part supplied by its own waterworks.

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* See Proceedings of Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers, Vol. XXXIII.

As regards the source of the water supplied to Windsor, Dr. Bulstrode staed in a Report to the Local Government Board upon the sanitary condition of the Borough, dated February, 1900 :—"There can be no doubt that a very considerable amount is procured through perforations in the iron cylinders from the river gravel in which the wells are sunk. Some of the water may be filtered river water, some subsoil water travelling down the valley of the Thames. . . . . As regards the purity, the reports of analysis have so far been favourable to the water."

In 1903 a new well, 20 feet internal diameter, cased with cast-iron cylinders, was sunk to a depth of 35 feet, the bottom 10 feet being through chalk. The older wells on the works are 8 feet internal diameter.

(5) *Wallingford Borough.*—There is a municipal water-supply which is available for the whole town. The water is from a deep boring in the Upper Greensand, from which it is pumped to a water tower and supplied on the constant system.

(6) *Wantage.*—The Water Company's supply is derived from springs in the hills south of the town.

Many houses are still supplied by surface wells.

(7) *Wokingham Borough.*—Water is supplied to most of the premises in the Borough by the Wokingham District Water Company. The supply is derived from two deep wells, the Finchampstead Road well and the Toutley well which is of more recent construction, sunk and bored into the Upper Chalk beneath the London Clay and Reading Beds which protect it from any possible surface pollution In the first named well, the water comes from the Chalk and from a bed of, presumably, Thanet Sand above that, and in the other well mainly, if not entirely, from that sand bed which is there twelve feet deep. Organically and bacteriologically the water is very pure, and the supply is constant.

RURAL WATER-SUPPLIES.

(1) *Abingdon.*—During 1914, the purchase by the Rural District Council of the private water works which supply the villages of Sunningwell and Bayworth, in the parish of Sunningwell, was completed. The

supply has since been improved and additions have been made to the number of standpipes.

On May 5th, 1914, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into an application from the Rural District Council for sanction to raise a loan for a Joint Scheme to supply the villages of Drayton, Steventon and Sutton Courtenay, and provisional sanction was eventually granted.

A commencement was made with the scheme by the sinking of a trial well, but an unexpected fault (a thick bed of clay) was met with in the Upper Greensand formation, from which the supply would be derived, and further operations on that spot had to be abandoned. The scheme was consequently delayed and very little progress has since been made.

The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish in the District :—

Appleford.—Private wells.

Appleton and Eaton.—Private wells.

Bessels Leigh.—Private wells.

Cumnor.—A few houses are supplied from a private reservoir ; the remainder are dependent upon private wells.

Draycott Moor.—Private wells.

Drayton.—Private wells.

Frilford.—Private wells.

Fyfield.—Estate Waterworks supply the village. There are a few house connections, but the supply is mainly by standpipes

Garford.—Private wells.

Hinksey, North.—Private wells.

Hinksey, South.—Private wells and a private supply by means of standpipes.

Kingston Bagpuize.—Private wells.

Lyford.—Private wells.

Marcham.—Private wells.

Milton.—District Council supply from well with adits in Milton Hill (Upper Greensand). A few house connections but mainly standpipes. The works were carried out in 1901.

Radley.—Private wells.

St. Helen Without.—Private wells.

Steventon.—Since 1881 there has been a District Council Supply from adits driven into the side of Milton Hill (Upper Greensand.) Standpipes mainly.

Sunningwell.—The villages of Sunningwell and Bayworth are supplied from District Council waterworks. The water is collected by adits in the Lower Greensand of Foxcombe Hill and distributed by means of stand-pipes and a few house connections.

Sutton Courtenay.—A few of the principal houses in the village are supplied from private artesian wells by means of house connections, there are also a few standpipes in connection with these wells. The greater part of the houses in the parish are dependent upon private wells.

Sutton Wick.—Private wells.

Tubney.—Private wells.

Wootton.—There is a small estate supply derived from adits in the Lower Greensand and distributed by standpipes. Private wells also.

Wytham.—Early in 1909 a supply by standpipes was provided by Lord Abingdon for the village of Wytham, The reservoir which is fed by a spring, is on the hill-side about half-a-mile from the village.

(2) *Bradfield.*—The greater part of the district is dependent on private wells, but the Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water Company is authorised to supply water throughout an area comprising the parishes of Purley, Sulham, Theale, Englefield, Tidmarsh and Whitchurch, and the greater portion of Tilehurst and Pangbourne parishes; as yet the mains do not appear to extend much beyond the villages of Pangbourne and Tilehurst. The water is derived from a well sunk nearly 200 feet into the Chalk.

The parish of Streatley is in the area of supply of the South Oxfordshire Water Company, which serves most of Streatley village.

In part of Bradfield parish a supply has been provided, under the Bradfield Water Order of 1904, from a well on the property of Dr. Watney. A later Order (1909) authorises the undertakers of the Bradfield Waterworks to construct and maintain additional waterworks, and to extend their limits of supply beyond the parish of Bradfield so as to include therein the parish of Stanford Dingley and also portions of the parishes of Yattendon, Frilsham, and Ashampstead. The works now comprise two bored wells in the Chalk, depth 164 and 165 feet respectively, two reservoirs, one at Burnt Hill (500,000 gallons capacity) and the other at Bradfield, West End. From time to time the mains have been extended, but are not yet completed.

The following is a brief summary of the water-supply of each parish :—

Aldermaston.—The village has an estate supply derived from an artesian well in the chalk, and delivered by piped service (constant) to about 55 houses. (See County Report for 1912.) The rest of the parish depends upon ordinary wells.

Ashampstead.—There is one public well (deep well in Chalk) in the village. Two public springs in outlying parts supply 14 and 4 cottages respectively. Private wells for the rest of the parish, mostly deep wells in the Chalk.

Basildon.—Partly supplied by Estate Waterworks—piped service from deep wells in the Chalk—and partly by private wells, mostly deep wells in the Chalk.

Beech Hill.—A public reservoir, fed by a spring, supplies about 22 houses. The rest of the parish depends upon private shallow wells.

Beenham.—Private wells only, deep in the higher parts and shallow in the lower parts of the parish.

Bradfield.—The workhouse, village school, about 40 houses and 4 farms are supplied from a private waterworks, the owner of which has statutory powers to supply the greater part of the parish. The water is derived from deep wells in the Chalk. The supply of the remainder of the parish is from private wells ; some are deep wells in Chalk or the Reading beds, others shallow wells in gravel or clay.

Bucklebury.—Chiefly private wells, mainly shallow wells in clay or gravel.

Burghfield.—One public pump (deep well in Chalk) supplies about 20 houses ; one public pump (shallow well in gravel) supplies 12 houses; two public shallow wells supply a few houses. An estate supply, derived from a spring, serves about 30 houses. The rest of the houses in the parish are dependent upon private wells—deep wells in Chalk or Reading beds in the higher parts, shallow wells in gravel in the lower parts.

Englefield.—A few houses are supplied from an estate artesian well in the Chalk. The rest of the parish depends upon private dug wells and tube wells, mostly sunk in the Chalk.

Frilsham.—Chiefly private wells, both deep and shallow. A few cottages obtain their supply from springs.

Grazeley.—Private wells, chiefly deep wells tapping veins of sand underlying the London Clay.

Padworth.—Private wells, deep and shallow.

Pangbourne.—About 200 houses are supplied by the Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water Company (constant supply from deep wells). Private dug wells and tube wells in the rest of the parish—deep wells in chalk in the higher parts, shallow wells in chalk and valley gravel in the lower parts.

Purley.—Some 16 houses are supplied by the Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water Company, the rest of the parish depends upon shallow wells in gravel or deep wells in Chalk.

Stanford Dingley.—A public well (deep boring in Chalk) supplies about 20 houses. Private wells, mostly shallow, for rest of parish.

Stratfield Mortimer.—The District Council's new waterworks (see County Report for 1912) will eventually supply the village; house connections are proceeding and 56 premises are now supplied from this source. Remainder of parish dependent upon private wells—deep wells in chalk or Reading beds, shallow wells in gravel.

Streatley.—Most of the village is supplied by the South Oxfordshire Water Company (constant service from deep wells.

Some houses are supplied from estate waterworks. Private deep wells in Chalk for the rest of the parish.

Sulham.—Private wells, mostly shallow wells in gravel.

Sulhamstead Abbots.—Private wells of varying depths.

Sulhamstead Bannister (Lower End).—Private wells of varying depths.

Sulhamstead Bannister (Upper End).—Private wells of varying depths.

Theale.—There are five public tube wells in the village, driven through valley gravel into Chalk. Private shallow wells in gravel for the rest of the parish.

Tilehurst.—Urban part of parish now incorporated in the County Borough of Reading. The remainder is partly supplied by the Tilehurst Water Company (deep wells in Greensand) and partly dependent upon private wells, both deep and shallow.

Ufton Nervet.—Private wells, mostly shallow.

Wokefield.—An estate supply from a deep well in the Chalk serves 15 houses. Private wells for remainder of parish.

Yattendon.—There is one public well in the village (deep well in Chalk). The Bradfield waterworks supply about 30 houses. Private deep wells in Chalk for rest of parish.

(3) *Cookham.*—The following figures are given in Dr. Paterson's Annual Report for 1914 and indicate the number of houses supplied by public main and by private wells.

Source of Water Supply.	Bisham.	Bray.	Cookham	Hurley.	Shottesbrook.	Waltham St. Lawrence	White Waltham
Maidenhead Water Co. ..	29	669	1270	159	23	126	154
Great Marlow Water Co. ..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private Wells	129	215	146	165	20	125	61
Total Houses ..	202	884	1416	324	43	251	215

During the year 10 samples of water were taken from wells supplying 25 cottages (24 in Bray parish and 1 in Waltham St. Lawrence). Eight of the above samples were found unfit, and two were found passable for domestic purposes. Owing to a case of Typhoid at a large house at Holyport, Bray, one sample of water was taken from the well for bacteriological examination, and was found to be highly polluted.

Since then a fresh supply of water has been laid on to the house from the Maidenhead Water Company's mains, and all cisterns thoroughly cleansed. Water mains have been extended 5,786 yards in the district during the year, the extensions being in the parishes of Bray, Cookham, White Waltham, Waltham St. Lawrence, and Hurley.

(4) *Easthampstead.*—Four Water Companies, namely, the South-West Suburban Water Company, the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company, the Wokingham Water Company, and to a limited extent, the Maidenhead Water Company, have mains running through this district. All the more populous parts are within easy reach of these mains, and most of the houses are supplied by one or other of these Companies.

The Wokingham Company supplies the parishes of Binfield, Easthampstead and Warfield, and Stroud Green, in the parish of Winkfield; the South-West Suburban Water Company supplies a large area of Winkfield; the Frimley Company supplies Crowthorne and Sandhurst; and by arrangement, the Maidenhead Water Company supplies a small area in Warfield parish.

Three samples of water from private wells were found to be unfit for drinking, and fresh supplies from the public mains were laid on.

Faringdon.—There are public supplies under the control of the Rural District Council at Faringdon, Kingston Lisle, Bourton and Uffington. Water is abundant in the district, and, in addition to the public supplies enumerated, there are some excellent private supplies from deep wells, from which water is raised by wind engines. The remainder of the district is dependent on private and public shallow wells, streams, springs and ponds.

The following account gives the sources of supply in detail.

Ashbury—Wells. Some of them deep wells in the Chalk and Greensand. There is a public pump over a small collecting chamber fed by a spring.

Baulking.—Shallow wells in clay soil. The supply is not good· Stream water is used for many purposes. There is a public pump.

Bourton.—Many of the wells sunk in the Portland formation, an outlier of which is found here, are polluted. Other wells are much deeper and touch the Coralline formation beneath the Kimmeridge Clay.

A public water-supply, derived from the Lertwell spring in the Upper Greensand near Ashbury, was provided by the District Council in 1906. A reservoir with a capacity of 10,000 gallons has been built on Lord Craven's land 100 yards from the spring, and the water gravitates thence, by a 3-inch main 4,280 yards in length, to Bourton for distribution. The supply to the village is principally by stand-pipe.

Buckland.—A few houses obtain their supplies from estate mains the rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

Buscot.—There is one public well, with pump, also one standpipe in the village in connection with the estate reservoir, which is supplied with water pumped from the Thames. Private wells.

Charney.—Wells in the Coralline formation.

Coleshill.—Wells in Middle Oolite. The village is also watered by the river Cole, and a public pump is provided.

Compton Beauchamp.—Wells in Chalk and Greensand. One public pump.

Great Coxwell.—Wells in Middle Oolite and Lower Greensand, One public pump.

Little Coxwell.—Supply is chiefly from the Sponge Gravel. There is one public pump.

Faringdon.—The town is mainly supplied from the District Council's Waterworks, the water being pumped from deep borings into reservoirs and distributed through standpipes and house connections. Part of the town, and the whole of the outlying houses in the parish are dependent upon private wells.

Fernham.—Wells in Sponge Gravel. One public pump.

Hatford.—Wells in Coralline formation. There is a public pump in the village.

Hinton Waldrist.—Wells sunk partly in the Oxford Clay.

Kingston Lisle.—Wells in the Chalk and Upper Greensand formations, the water is generally of good quality. There is also a public supply of water delivered by stand-pipe in the hamlet of Fawler. This supply is under the control of the Rural District Council ; it is derived from the Upper Greensand ; the works consist of a boring and small storage reservoir on the high ground above the hamlet, from whence the water is delivered by gravitation.

Longcot.—Chiefly from surface wells in the Kimmeridge Clay and is not of good quality. There are two public pumps.

Longworth.—Wells in Calcareous Grit formation, liable to pollution.

Pusey.—Wells in the Coralline and Calcareous Grit formation.

Shellingford.—Wells in the Coralline formation and surface water wells in the Kimmeridge Clay. Part of the village is supplied by stand-pipes connected with the estate water-works, the supply being derived from springs.

Shrivenham.—Wells in the Calcareous Grit ; being shallow they are very liable to pollution. One public pump.

Stanford-in-the-Vale.—Chiefly from wells in the Coralline formation and in the Kimmeridge Clay. A stream waters the village. Deep wells exist at some of the farms.

Uffington.—A public supply has been provided from springs at the foot of the chalk rubble hills. The supply is by gravitation. There are stand-pipes in the village and some house connections.

Watchfield.—Wells in the Calcareous Grit.

Woolstone.—Wells in the Gault and Upper Greensand. There is also a public pump, and a stream which is used as a source of supply.

The public pumps noted above are in every case situated in the village of the same name as the parish, and, as a rule, supply only a portion of the inhabitants of each village. The wells, both public and private, are mainly of the shallow type·

(6) *Hungerford.*—The Hungerford Waterworks Company has an area of supply limited to the town of Hungerford and adjoining hamlet of Eddington ; the water is derived from a deep well in the Chalk situated on the south side of the town.

The remainder of the district is mainly dependent on wells, many of them sunk to a considerable depth in the Chalk. Some groups of houses depend entirely, or for most purposes, on the collection of rain water.

The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish :—

Avington.—Private wells.

Coombe.—Private wells.

East Garston.—Private wells.

Hungerford.—The town is supplied by the Hungerford Waterworks Company. There are now 306 connections with the. mains. The water is obtained from a deep well in the chalk-

Inkpen.—A portion of the parish is supplied from estate water works. the remainder is dependent upon private wells.

Kintbury.—Private wells and springs.

Lambourn.—Private wells ; some cottages at Lambourn Woodlands are dependent upon rain water.

East Shefford.—Private wells.

West Shefford.—Private wells ; some cottages dependent upon rain water.

West Woodhay.—Private wells.

(7) *Newbury.*—Some houses in Marsh Lane and Stroud Green in Greenham parish, and a few houses in Enborne parish near the Borough boundary, are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company. Shaw-cum-Donnington and Speen Village are also supplied by the Company's mains.

Stockcross village is supplied by main from Benham Park, but the greater part of the Rural District is dependent on local wells for a water supply.

The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish in the District :—

Boxford.—Private wells.

Brimpton.—Private wells.

Chieveley.—A few cottages at Oare are supplied from estate mains by means of standpipes. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

Cold Ash.—There are two public dip-wells at Ashmore Green. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

Enborne.—A few houses are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company ; the remainder depend upon private wells.

Greenham.—A few houses are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company, the remainder depend upon private wells.

Hampstead Marshall.—Private wells.

Leckhampstead.—One public well and private wells.

Midgham.—A few cottages at Midgham Marsh are supplied from estate waterworks ; private wells in the rest of the parish.

Sandleford.—Private wells.

Shaw-cum-Donnington.—Partly supplied by the Newbury District Water Company and partly dependent upon private wells. There is also one public well.

Speen.—The village of Speen is supplied by the Newbury District Water Company. The village of Stockcross is supplied by main from estate waterworks. At Marsh Benham a stream is used as a supply. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

Thatcham.—There is a deep well, maintained by the Parish Council, in Thatcham Village. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

Wasing.—Private wells.

Welford.—Hoe Benham and Wickham are supplied from estate waterworks by means of standpipes. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

Winterbourne.—Private wells.

Woolhampton.—In the village of Woolhampton, there is an artesian well maintained by the Parish Council. Private wells in the rest of the parish.

(8) *Wallingford.*—North Hagbourne (Didcot New Town) and part of Didcot, are supplied from the Great Western Railway Company's boring at Appleford, the mains were laid in 1902; the water is derived from the Lower Greensand. A small portion of the parish of Brightwell adjacent to the Borough of Wallingford is supplied from the town mains, and some few houses in Clapcot parish have a similar supply.

At Little Wittenham there is a private reservoir from which the village is supplied by stand-pipe, and in Clapcot a few cottages are provided for by an estate supply.

The remainder of the District is supplied by ordinary wells, from many of which the water is of indifferent quality. Nearly all the private wells in the District are of the shallow type.

(9) *Wantage.*—The following is a brief account of the water supply of each parish.

Aldworth.—There is a deep public well in the village; also a large underground tank, in which rain water from the church roof is stored and from which it is fetched by cottagers, some of whom live over half-a-mile distant. Private wells for the remainder of the parish.

Ardington.—A few houses in the south of the parish are supplied from the Lockinge estate reservoir on the Downs. Private wells for the remainder of the parish.

Beedon.—One deep public well in the village. The rest of the parish is dependent upon private wells.

Blewbury.—Springs and private shallow wells.

Brightwalton.—One deep public well in the village. Private wells.

Catmore.—One deep public well in the village. Private wells.

Chaddleworth.—Private wells—deep wells in chalk.

Challow, East.—During 1913, the District Council's waterworks for the supply of the village were completed. The supply is derived from a deep well with adits which tap the Upper Greensand; from the well the water is conducted by siphonage to a small service reservoir having a capacity of 3,600 gallons, thence distributed to the village by means of standpipes. The supply is available for the northern part of the village, a few outlying houses only being beyond the area of distribution. At the end of the year about 20 houses were supplied; the remainder of the parish being dependent upon private wells averaging about 30 feet in depth.

Challow, West.—The village is supplied by estate waterworks. Sixteen houses near the Station are supplied with water brought by rail daily.

Charlton.—Four houses are supplied by the Wantage Water Company; the remainder are dependent upon private wells averaging about 20 feet in depth.

Childrey.—Private wells which average about 35 feet in depth.

Chilton.—Private wells which average about 30 feet in depth

Compton.—Private wells and land springs.

Denchworth.—In the centre of the village is a public pump drawing its supplies from a bored well (170 feet) Elsewhere in the parish the supply is from private wells.

Farnborough.—One public deep well; private wells.

Fawley.—Two public deep wells; private wells.

Goosey.—About 6 cottages obtain water from a stream, the remainder from deep wells on neighbouring farms.

Grove.—Supplied by the Wantage Water Company

Hampstead Norris.—This is a very large parish and consists to the village of Hampstead Norris with abundant spring water near the surface; the village of Hermitage with shallow wells and land springs; Worldsend, Eling, Bothhampstead and Wyld Court have deep wells.

Hanney, East.—Private shallow wells.

Hanney, West.—Private shallow wells.

Harwell.—Private wells in the exposed Upper Greensand.

Hendred, East.—Private wells averaging about 50 feet in depth.

Hendred, West.—Private wells averaging about 40 feet in depth.

Ilsley, East.—Private shallow wells.

Ilsley, West.—Private wells averaging about 30 feet in depth.

Letcombe Bassett.—Deep wells in chalk.

Letcombe Regis.—Shallow wells in the exposed Upper Greensand. Many of the wells are contaminated and a scheme for the provision of a new supply has been approved by the District Council, who have taken the initial step to make such provision

Lockinge, East.—Six houses are supplied from estate waterworks and one house is connected with the Wantage Water Company's mains. Private wells, averaging about 35 feet in depth, for the remainder of the parish.

Lockinge, West.—Two houses supplied by the Wantage Water Company. Private wells, averaging about 30 feet in depth, for the remainder.

Peasemore.—Deep wells in Chalk.

Sparsholt.—Private wells, mostly shallow.

Upton.—Private wells, averaging about 20 feet in depth.

(10) *Windsor.*—The South-West Suburban Water Company supplies the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, and the main portion of Old Windsor; 70 houses in the last named parish are supplied from Windsor Great Park Waterworks. The parish of Clewer Without is supplied by the Windsor Corporation Waterworks.

During the year, two samples of the water supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company, were taken in this district and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examinations. The results showed marked improvement on those referring to samples analysed in previous years.

Two samples from private wells in Clewer were submitted for chemical analysis and proved to be fit for drinking.

The following figures are taken from Dr. Paterson's Annual Report for 1911.

Parish.	Acres.	Population.	Dwellings.	No. of houses supplied (estimated).	Undertakers.	Constant or Intermittent.
Sunninghill	3,135	5,335	1,206	1,206	S.-W. S. W. Co.	Constant
Sunningdale	1,211	1,537	349	349	Ditto	Ditto
Old Windsor	4,321	2,142	344	332	Ditto	Ditto
Do. (part of)	—	—	70	70	H.M. Woods, &c.	Ditto
Clewer Without	1,900	6,356	1,495	1,365	Windsor Corporation	Ditto

SEWERAGE AND REFUSE-DISPOSAL.

The following notes with regard to sewerage, sewage-disposal, and scavenging are taken for the most part from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the various districts.

Urban Districts.

1) *Abingdon Borough.*—Every house in the town is connected with the sewers which are regularly flushed, mostly by automatic tanks. The closets are provided with flushing cisterns. The daily dry weather flow of sewage varies from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons.

A portion of sewage is treated by broad irrigation, and the remainder by intermittent downward filtration.

Domestic refuse is collected twice a week in the principal streets, and once a week in the remainder of the town, and is disposed of by tipping and burning in the open. The moveable receptacles for refuse are mainly improvised boxes and pails, without covers, and are far from sanitary.

(2) *Maidenhead Borough.*—With the exception of some large houses on the Fishery Estate, which lies along the right bank of the Thames on the Eastern boundary of the borough, and some in other parts of the town which are on the cesspool system, all the premises are drained into two main sewers—a high level sewer and a low level sewer

The high level sewer takes the drainage from all west of Holman Leaze stream, except Cordwallis and North Town, and conveys it to the Sewer Works without pumping.

The low level sewer takes the drainage from Cordwallis, North Town, and east of the Holman Leaze stream.

This sewer enters a chamber at a depth of 20 feet at the Sewage Works from which the sewage is pumped into the precipitating tanks a distance of 30 feet.

The Sewage Works are managed by a staff consisting of a manager and five men. It covers an area of about 37 acres. The method of treatment is as follows :—

The crude sewage is first screened to remove the grosser contents, then it is run into precipitation tanks, of which there are three, each containing about 100,000 gallons, and treated with lime and alumina ferric. When settled it is run off and distributed by means of channels over a primary and then a secondary contact bed of breeze and clinker, from which it is drained into a stream flowing into the river Thames. A portion of twelve acres of land is retained for land irrigation should the effluent from the beds not prove satisfactory, or if there is more than they can take.

Excess of storm water is removed by a side outlet in the main sewers at the works, and treated by running over an acre and a half of sub-drained land.

The quantity of sewage which passed through the sewage works during 1914 is stated by the Manager to be—

Quantity of Sewage	170,146,000	gallons.
Storm Water	15,860,000	,,
Total ...	186,006,000	,,

This gives an average of 31·9 gallons per head—or, omitting storm water, 29·1 gallons daily.

House-refuse.—The estimated number of receptacles used for the storage of House-refuse is stated to be 223 fixed ashpits (not in combination with privies), 1041 moveable receptacles of galvanised iron with proper covers, and 727 others, such as pails, baths, boxes, etc. In connection with new houses, galvanised iron dustbins are required to be provided.

The removal of house-refuse is undertaken by the Borough Surveyor's Department. Five carts and seven men are employed by the Council in collecting house-refuse and conveying it to the sewage works. The collection in any part of the town is not less than once a week, in many cases it is twice a week, and, from certain business premises, three times a week. Covered carts are used in the collection of the refuse, which convey directly to the sewage works. At this place the refuse is dumped in heaps and sorted for rags and tins, which are sold to dealers. Paper and other combustible materials are burned on the ground and the residue used to level up hollows in the land. The tip is on the sewage farm, half-a-mile from the centre of the town and about a quarter-of-a-mile from the nearest house. During 1914, 4,606 loads each of about one ton weight were dealt with. The cost of the removal and disposal of house refuse for the year is given as £683 3s. 5d.

(3) *Newbury Borough.*—The whole of the town is sewered on the separate system, and all the houses are provided with water closets connected with the sewers. The majority of the closets were originally hand-flushed; proper flushing cisterns have been provided in many instances during the past few years, some 40 having been provided during 1914. At the outfall of the foul sewers, which is situated in the Newbury Rural District, the sewage is treated in settling tanks and bacterial filters, followed by land treatment. During 1914, the purchase of an additional 40 acres was completed, and 10 acres of this are now used for intermittent downward filtration. A new engine has been installed at the pumping station in the town, and the whole system is working more satisfactorily than in the past.

House-refuse is collected twice a week in the principal streets and once a week in the rest of the town, and is disposed of by tipping. The substitution of movable ashbins for fixed ashpits has, for some years, been proceeding regularly; 11 substitutions were effected during 1914. Ten years ago the fixed ashpits, most of which were in an insanitary condition, numbered about 600; at the present time only about 6 remain.

(4) *New Windsor Borough.*—An account of the Municipal Works of Windsor is contained in a paper by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. A. E. Strickland, published in the *Proceedings of the Incorporated*

Association of Municipal and County Engineers, vol. XXXIII., 1906-7, from which the following particulars are taken.

In the years 1850 and 1851 Windsor was provided with a complete drainage system by which the whole of the surface water and sewage were passed into the Thames, about one mile due east from the centre of the town. In 1875 an intercepting sewer was constructed in order to divert the flow to the new sewage farm at Old Windsor. The system of drainage laid out in 1850 has been extended as required by the opening up of new roads, but the sewers are still of sufficient capacity to deal with the added quantity. For many years a large number of houses and streets in Clewer have, by arrangement, been draining into the Windsor system. And by an agreement, dated June 10th, 1903, between the Corporation of New Windsor and the Windsor Rural District Council, the whole of the drainage of Clewer will be taken into the Windsor system on payment to the Corporation of an annual sum of £300.

The Sewage Works and farm lie to the south-east of the Borough, on an island called Ham Fields, formed by a bend in the river Thames and the new cut The total area of land available for irrigation is 39 acres, 2 roods, 33 poles, which is farmed by the Council at a profit.

The system of sewage-disposal adopted is that of broad irrigation the substratum consisting of gravel ; and at no time is there any difficulty in getting rid of the sewage ; the actual quantity dealt with averages 1,355,000 gallons per day.

(The drainage is absorbed in the land, and there is no effluent to the river.)

Great attention is paid to street cleansing, and house refuse is removed once a week from every house, whilst in certain parts of the town a daily collection is made, on account of the small yard space belonging to the various properties. The use of sanitary bins is enforced as much as possible. Trade refuse is removed upon payment.

In 1905, a refuse-destructor was built outside the Borough at Dedworth and during the first year the amount of refuse destroyed was 2,523 tons, representing 2,779 loads. (The clinker from the furnace is utilised for making concrete pavement blocks for the Borough.

(5) *Wallingford Borough.*—The town is sewered on the Shone hydro-pneumatic system ; every house is connected and every W.C. is reported to have,

proper flushing apparatus and water-supply. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation ; the effluent is absorbed in the land.

A separate system of rain-water sewers is in use.

Scavenging is carried out by the Local Authority ; domestic refuse is collected once a week and burnt in the open.

(6) *Wantage.*—During 1902 the present system of sewerage and sewage-disposal was completed. The area of the works is about four acres, and is situated within the Urban District on the north side of the town. The sewage is carried by gravitation to the works, it then passes through a detritus chamber into a covered septic tank, then into single contact beds formed of coke breeze, about 4½ feet deep ; these are discharged automatically. The effluent is further treated on osier beds before passing into the brook.

Surface water is excluded from the sewers.

The closet accommodation consists of about 860 water-closets and 7 earth-closets.

Scavenging is undertaken by the District Council, house-refuse being collected weekly and burnt in the open at the sewage works.

(7) *Wokingham Borough.*—Closet and other house drains are connected to the main sewers. There is a separate system of surface-water drainage.

The work required for diverting the sewage from Union Farm and conveying it to Bucks Copse, was completed. It comprised the provision of an ejector station containing two 100-gallon ejectors in Barkham Road, the enlargement of the engine house at the gas works, the provision of an additional compressor, and the construction of 622 yards of 9-inch and 947 yards of 6-inch stoneware pipe sewers, 17 manholes, 2 lampholes, 402 yards of cast iron rising mains, 1,049 yards of air mains, and 140 yards of drainage to sewer connections.

A sewer for the lower portion of Goodchild Road was provided by laying a new 9-inch sewer from London Road at a greater depth in place of the existing sewer, which was converted into a surface water sewer.

Four houses in Peach Street were found to be discharging sewage into the surface water sewer in the continuation of Cross Street. Forty-five yards of 6-inch sewer were laid down and connected with the Peach Street sewer to take the drainage from these houses.

In Havelock Road, 16 yards of 9-inch and 6 yards of 6-inch sewer were relaid, and a manhole was constructed so as to permit of examination and cleansing.

There are now two sewage outfall works, one at Bucks Copse in the southern part of the borough which receives about two-thirds of the sewage, partly by gravitation and partly by means of ejectors, the other at Ashridge sewage farm situated in the Wokingham Rural District north of the borough which takes the remainder of the sewage delivered to it by gravitation.

At Bucks Copse (6¼ acres) the sewage is passed through two septic tanks, the effluent from them is treated with a little precipitant, and after flowing through a settling tank is passed through triple contact beds and finally through a sand filter. At the Ashridge outfall works (7½ acres) the effluent from a septic tank after passing through a settling tank is treated in double contact beds and is then distributed over under drained land on which Italian rye grass is grown.

An additional set of triple contact beds was recently completed and brought into use at Bucks Copse. The freehold of the remaining portion of that site was purchased, so now the freehold of the whole of it is vested in the Town Council.

The contact beds at both places continued to give excellent results. The Thames Conservancy frequently have the effluents from them analysed, but they did not make any complaints respecting either of the outfall works.

House refuse is collected and removed in a covered van once a week by the Council's employees. Emptying refuse on to streets or yards is involved in nine instances. There is not any sorting of the refuse which is deposited on the two sewage farms where it is burnt in heaps which are kept continually alight, and the residue is sold to farmers, etc., two-thirds of it being disposed of within the district, the remainder being conveyed out of it.

Earth closets, privies, fixed ashpits and cesspools are cleansed by the occupiers or owners of houses where they exist.

A charge of eighteen-pence a load is made for carting away trade refuse once a month.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon.*—Excepting in Wytham village, where a few cottages discharge into a sewer and the sewage is treated by coke filters, no system of sewerage exists in the District.

A number of the larger houses have private sewage purification plants, which mostly consist of septic tanks and coke filters.

Many of the larger houses have water closets which discharge into cesspools or into septic tanks ; the closet accommodation of the smaller houses in the District consists of pail privies and vault privies. There is no public scavenging in the District, excepting in Radley Parish, where collection of domestic refuse is now undertaken by the Parish Council under powers delegated by the Rural District Council.

(2) *Bradfield.*—The following notes give the methods of disposal adopted in each parish :—

Aldermaston.—Has an estate sewerage system, settling tanks and land filtration.

Ashampstead.—No sewerage system—Garden treatment of refuse is the rule.

Basildon.—Estate sewerage system, bacterial treatment and land irrigation.

Beech Hill.—No sewers—Mostly earth closets with disposal of pail contents and slops on gardens.

Beenham.—Ditto.

Bradfield.—Bradfield College has own sewerage system, broad land irrigation. No public sewers.

Bucklebury.—No sewers.—Garden treatment of all refuse the rule.

Burghfield.—Ditto.

Englefield.—Ditto.

Frilsham.—Ditto.

Grazeley.—Ditto.

Padworth.—Ditto.

Pangbourne.—The sewering of the village and construction of sewage disposal works were completed during 1913, and by the end of 1914, 146 premises had been connected to the sewers. The sewers are on the separate system ; the contents of the foul sewers are propelled into the main outfall sewers by means of compressed air ejectors ; at the outfall the sewage is treated in settling and septic tanks, continuous coke breeze filters and finally on the land.

Purley.—No sewers—Garden treatment of refuse is the rule Larger houses have cesspool drainage.

Stanford Dingley.—Ditto.

Stratfield Mortimer.—Ditto.

Streatley.—There is a private sewage disposal scheme—majority of houses served by this. Rest cesspools, or garden treatment.

Sulham.—No sewers—Garden treatment of refuse is general. Larger houses have cesspool drainage.

Sulhamstead Abbots.—Ditto.

Sulhamstead Banister (Upper End).—Ditto.

Sulhamstead Banister (Lower End).—Ditto.

Theale.—Ditto.

Tidmarsh.—Ditto.

Tilehurst.—Urban part of parish now incorporated with Reading. No sewers in remainder.

Ufton Nervet.—No sewers—Garden treatment of refuse general.

Wokefield.—Ditto.

Yattendon.—Ditto.

Excepting in Pangbourne, where removal of domestic refuse is undertaken by the Parish Council, there is no public scavenging in the district.

(3) *Cookham.*—No part of the district is at present sewered, but the District Council have had a report and estimates prepared for a sewerage scheme for the villages of Cookham and Bray. Consideration of the matter has, however, been postponed owing to the war.

Towards the latter end of 1912 the District Council adopted a scavenging scheme ; tenders for the collection of refuse were invited and the work of scavenging was commenced on 1st January, 1913

The scheme provides for the removal of all dry refuse (trade and garden refuse being excluded) once a week for the half-year ending 26th March, and twice a week for the half-year ending 29th September.

The areas to be scavenged include :—

1. The whole of the village of Bray, except the Vicarage and Jesus College.
2. Cookham Village, all the premises on Lock Mead Estate, Cookham Rise, both upper and lower, also the whole of Lower Cookham Dean.
3. Furze Platt, North Town and the Highway Estate.

(4) *Easthampstead.*—The following notes are from a recent report of Dr. Paterson :—

1.—Bracknell.—At present the only portion of this district which is sewered is the village of Bracknell, which constitutes a special drainage area within the parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield, and Winkfield.

The special area is about 828 acres in extent, and includes some 714 premises, of which the population is estimated to be 2,856. There are also three Schools within the area, so that in round figures the number of persons concerned may be taken as 3,000.

In the beginning of 1896, connections to the various houses were made, and at the present time there are 663 premises connected with the sewer, of which 10 have only the sink waste connected, while 51 are not connected at all. Of this group, 28 cannot be dealt with because of their great distance from the sewers, and 6 are at too low a level ; the remaining 17 could easily be connected. In addition to the above, 4 houses which stand just outside the area have their drainage connected to the sewer.

The outfall works, or Sewage Farm as it is termed, is situated about a mile to the West of Bracknell village, in the parish of Easthampstead. The sewage flows West and East of Bracknell by gravitation to the Farm and Pumping Station at Bay Road, Bullbrook, in the parish of Warfield, respectively. That portion which flows Eastwards to Bullbrook is pumped to the sewer at the upper end of High Street, Bracknell, and flows through the mains South of Bracknell, by gravitation, to the tanks at the Sewage Farm. That portion which flows West directly to the Farm is also pumped to the tanks which are situated on the higher ground at the Farm. There are two sets of settling tanks, one for the sewage which flowed West, and one for that which was pumped from Bullbrook.

The method of treatment is as follows:—The crude sewage, after screening, is allowed to flow over blocks of precipitant into the settling tanks where it is allowed to clarify. The supernatant liquid is then run into primary and secondary contact beds of coke breeze and clinker in which it remains for several hours. The effluent is then distributed on land which is under drained or irrigated through osier beds. The purified effluent collected from the subsoil drains is discharged into a small stream which enters the "Cut" near the Farm and finally through it to the Thames.

The sludge from the settling tanks is run into bays and there dried. When sufficiently dry to handle, it is readily sold to farmers for manure, so that no difficulty is experienced in getting rid of it. The sale of osiers which are grown on the farm furnishes a considerable sum annually which goes towards diminishing the cost of the undertaking.

The quantity of sewage delivered at the works has been noticed in recent years to be largely increased during wet weather, and this extra flow becomes more and more each year. Latterly, after heavy rains, it has been more than the pumps could deal with. It was evident, therefore, that large quantities of surface water obtained access to the sewers. To remedy this a minute inspection of the whole system by night as well as by day was undertaken by the Inspector of Nuisances and a temporary assistant employed for that purpose. As a result it was found that large volumes of surface water enter the sewers by means of connections from roofs, yards, &c., as well as from direct leakage into the sewer. Many of these unauthorised connections have now been cut off, and the District Council has framed Regulations (under Section 12 of the Public Health Act, 1875) to prevent the recurrence of this and other abuses of the sewerage system.

To deal with the present difficulty the Special Drainage Committee have recently installed two new Centrifugal Pumps, each being estimated capable of lifting 30,000 gallons per hour. Two new 25 h.p. Oil Engines have been installed to work the new pumps, and these arrangements are reported to be satisfactory.

A loan of £11,500 was first obtained on the 8th of November, 1894, for this sewerage system, and other smaller loans were obtained from time to time, bringing the total up to £15,100. Of this amount £6,826 has been repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of £8,274. An extension of the sewer in Rochdale Road, Bracknell, is contemplated. and it is intended to apply for a loan for this.

II.—Crowthorne and Sandhurst.—As mentioned in the Report for 1912 (page 78), a scheme of sewerage for the parishes of Crowthorne and Sandhurst is in hand, and was practically completed when the war commenced. but in his report for 1914, Dr. Paterson states it will be impossible to proceed with the work for some time to come.

III.—Binfield.—Towards the end of 1907, reports on the lack of proper means of disposing of slops, waste water, &c., in the village of Binfield were made by the then Medical Officer of Health (the late Dr. W. T. G. Woodforde), the Inspector of Nuisances (Mr. Yorke), and one of the local medical practitioners.

These reports arose in connection with an outbreak of Diphtheria which had occurred there a short time previously. A special committee was appointed in January, 1908, to consider these reports and determine how the condition complained of could be remedied. The two main proposals considered were (1) Improving the water supply by substituting a supply from the mains of the Wokingham Water Company which serves that district ; (2) Instituting a dry scavenging service so that the gardens would be relieved to some extent and therefore better able to take the slops, etc., distributed on them.

Apparently no attempt was made at that time to deal with the main question of disposal of sewage, and the only proposal subsequently carried out was that of altering the water supply.

In 1913, following complaints as to the foul state of certain gardens and neighbouring ditches, the Inspector of Nuisances and Medical Officer of Health made a detailed inspection of the village and other cottages near by. A lengthy report was submitted to the District Council in March, from which it appeared that there were (1) Some 38 cottages where the gardens were either too small to deal with a reasonable quantity of slops or were so made up with ashes and refuse as to be unfit for this purpose; (2) Some 29 cottages where slops, etc., are thrown into open holes in the garden (locally known as ''guzzle-holes'') or else allowed to run down the garden and form foul-smelling accumulations in a neighbouring ditch or field; (3) Some 23 cottages where the gardens were of sufficient size and suitably attended to, but owing to the clayey nature of the soil, waste water thrown on them lay in pools for a long time, especially in wet weather.

The recommendations made in the report were (1) A general sewerage system for that locality; (2) A cesspool system provided the District Council undertook periodic emptying; and (3) Small filter beds such as are used in connection with isolated institutions, to deal with the drainage from groups of cottages.

A special Committee was appointed to consider this report. After carefully discussing the matter, it was acknowledged that recommendation (3) was impracticable, and that recommendation (1) would probably prove too costly, having regard to the fact that the cottages are scattered over a considerable area and are mostly of low rateable value. Before adopting recommendation (2) a sub-committee was appointed to enquire into the working of similar methods of sewage disposal at Beaconsfield, Feltham, and Rochester. The sub-committee reported very unfavourably on this system, and further enquiries locally showed that it would be impossible to carry it out satisfactorily at a reasonable cost. The Committee, therefore, determined to proceed with a general sewerage scheme, and

Mr. Howard Humphreys, who is the Engineer for the Crowthorne and Sandhurst scheme, was engaged to survey the district and issue a preliminary report. As in the case of Crowthorne and Sandhurst, the scheme was practically completed at the outbreak of war, but proceeding with the actual work has had to be postponed.

Scavenging.—On the first of January, 1912, a general scheme for the removal of house refuse throughout the whole of the district was inaugurated. In some parts this scheme met with considerable opposition at first, but that soon died down, and now that the householders have become accustomed to the advantages of a scavenging cart calling regularly to remove the refuse which formerly encumbered their gardens, there is little difficulty experienced in getting them to place the refuse in receptacles convenient for removal. The whole of the work is done by contract, the contractor for the different districts being responsible for the supply of men, horses, vehicles, and implements, with this exception, that for a time the Special Drainage Committee for Bracknell supplied one man to assist the scavengers in that area, but this has now been discontinued.

The whole system is under supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances, who is responsible for its efficient working.

The refuse from Binfield, Bracknell, Easthampstead, Warfield, and Winkfield is taken to the Down Mill Brick Company's Works and there destroyed in the furnaces. That which is collected in other parts of the district is disposed of in gravel pits, etc.

The total cost for Scavenging in the year 1014 amounted to £179 18s.

The above sum works out at a rate of ·443 of a penny in th £ on the assessable value.

(5) *Faringdon.*—A few of the more populous places in the District are sewered more or less completely.

Part of the village of Ashbury is sewered and the sewage is disposed of by broad irrigation.

Similar remarks apply to the villages of Bourton and Buckland.

At Faringdon, with a population of about 3,000, some fairly good sewers are to be found, and the sewage is disposed of by irrigation on pasture land at Park Farm and Moreings Field in the vicinity of the town.

The village of Kingston Lisle is sewered, and the sewage is treated by settling tanks, coke screens, and broad irrigation.

Longcot village is sewered, the sewage is disposed of by irrigation on grass land.

There are also some sewers to be found at Longworth, but, at one time, there was no recognised system of disposal for the slop water which enters them. Pollution from a drain on the east side of the village was detected during 1907, and a notice was served on the Faringdon Rural District Council who constructed two filters to deal with the discharge. During 1914 the system has been considerably improved. A new outfall sewer has been constructed which intercepts the old outfall sewer and conveys the sewage to a small meadow purchased by the District Council. At present the sewage is allowed to flow on to the land without special treatment, but the provision of screening chambers and filters is contemplated.

At Shrivenham and Stanford-in-the-Vale partial sewerage schemes are in operation ; in both instances old storm-water drains have been used as sewers. At Shrivenham subsidence tanks and filter beds are provided at the outfall. And at Stanford-in-the-Vale the sewage is treated by passage through subsidence tanks and coke breeze filters before being turned on to the land.

Except at Faringdon, the bulk of the sewage consists of slop water ; the fœcal excreta are either conserved in cesspits and middens, or are disposed of by the pail system.

No public scavenging is undertaken except in Faringdon, where the refuse is collected twice a week.

(6) *Hungerford.*—The only part of theDistrict which has a system of sewerage is the town of Hungerford. There the separate system is adopted, and the contents of the foul sewers are conveyed to the main outfall sewer partly by gravitation and partly by means of compressed air ejectors. At the outfall, the sewage is treated in sedimentation and septic tanks and bacterial filters.

In the town of Hungerford, closet accommodation consists almost entirely of water closets connected with the sewers. Elsewhere with the exception of some of the larger houses which have water closets discharging into cesspools, the closets are pail privies and vault privies.

(7) *ewbury.*—The Borough main sewer extends into the parish of Enborne, giving sewerage facilities to ten houses situated near the Borough boundary.

The village of Donnington is provided with sewerage in connection with the town sewers of Newbury.

The sewerage of Speen village was completed in 1906, the sewers connect with the town sewers of Newbury.

The sewerage of Stockcross village was completed in 1907. Treatment is by septic tanks and land irrigation.

The village of Thatcham is sewered, and the sewage treated by settling tanks and broad irrigation.

Woolhampton village is sewered for surface water and slop water only the sewage is disposed of by broad irrigation after passing through a tank.

(8) *Wallingford.*—North Hagbourne, or Didcot New Town, with part of Didcot village is the only portion of the district which is sewered. The sewage farm is situated a little distance to the north of Didcot Railway Station, and was originally about nine and a half acres in extent, of which eight were laid out for irrigation. The soil is clay and is not underdrained. The sewage reaches the farm by gravitation, passes through two small sedimentation tanks, which are in duplicate, and thence by concrete distributing channels to the land. Purification is dependent on surface irrigation and the flow through open collecting channels into the Moor ditch. Six additional acres of land adjoining the old works were purchased in 1909 for use on the broad irrigation plan.

The principal roads were sewered and the sewage works laid out about 1893.

In the other parishes pail privies and cesspits are mainly in use.

Scavenging is undertaken in the sewered area, but not in other parts of the Rural District, with the exception of Aston Tirrold, where scavenging is undertaken by the Parish Council under powers delegated by the Rural District Council.

(9) *Wantage.*—Sewage disposal works are maintained at the following villages :—

Ardington.—Besides slop water and surface water, the sewers take the contents of a few water closets. Sewage is dealt with by means of septic tanks and filter beds. The effluent has not been satisfactory of late, and the question of improving the system is under consideration.

East Challow.—The sewers have been converted from surface-water drains. A few water closets are connected. Sewage is treated in open settling tank and clinker filters.

Charlton.—The sewers convey slop water and surface water only. The contents are received into a covered septic tank ; thence discharge into the brook, in the course of which there are three filters composed of broken stone. A new scheme has been devised, but, owing to difficulties in obtaining a suitable site for the disposal works, the work has not yet been commenced.

Childrey.—Besides slop water and surface water, the sewers convey the contents of a few water closets. The replacement of the old sewage tank and filter beds by a modern system, consisting of screening and detritus chambers, septic tanks and bacterial filters, was completed during 1913, and the new system has since worked very satisfactorily.

East Hendred.—The sewers, some of which were originally surface water drains, convey the contents of a few water closets as well as slop water and surface water. The sewage is treated by means of a septic tank, clinker filters and irrigation. The effluent has at times been unsatisfactory and improvements to the system are under the consideration of the District Council.

Harwell.—The contents of a few water closets with slop water and surface water are received into the sewers, some of which were originally surface water drains. After passing through a septic tank and shallow limestone filters the sewage goes directly into the brook. The effluent has occasionally been unsatisfactory, and a new scheme is being considered by the District Council.

LETCOMBE REGIS.—Part of the village is sewered. The sewers orginally intended for surface water only, carry a certain amount of slop water also, and discharge into Letcombe Brook. Complaints of fouling of the brook by the sewage have been made by the Thames Conservancy Board, and the question of improving and extending the system is being considered by the Rural District Council.

East Lockinge.—Is connected with the Ardington system of sewers· No water closets.

West Lockinge.—Is connected with the Ardington system of sewers· No water closets.

With the exceptions noted above, closet accommodation consists principally of vault privies and pail privies.

There is no public scavenging in the District.

(10) *Windsor.*—The Sewerage of Clewer was completed early in 1907. Under an agreement with the Windsor Corporation the drainage is received into the Windsor system.

The scheme for sewering the villages of Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale has been brought up to the requirements of the Local Government Board and approved by them. Towards the end of 1913 the chief contracts for carrying out the scheme were completed, and the work is now in progress.

The work is somewhat delayed owing to the present scarcity of labour, but Dr. Paterson reports that, having regard to all circumstances, it is proceeding satisfactorily.

Until the projected sewerage system is in operation the District Council, under compulsion of the Local Government Board, has undertaken wet scavenging (*i.e.*, removal of contents of cesspools privies and earth closets) in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale. During 1914 the contents of 1596 cesspools were dealt with. No less than 3,849 loads were taken away in specially constructed tank vans and distributed on cultivated land, or disposed of in lagoons and covered over with soil on Ascot Heath. In addition to these 3,849 loads large quantities of sewage were pumped out of cesspools and distributed on cultivated land in their vicinity. Forty-four privies were emptied during the year, and every week an average number of 817 earth closet pails and tubs were dealt with. The cost of this work amounted—in round figures—to £1,650 for the year.

(11) *Wokingham.*—The sewerage and sewage disposal works of Wargrave were completed in 1905. Nearly all the houses in the village are

drained into the sewers. The sewage is treated by passage through a septic tank and contact beds, the effluent flows over land where it is absorbed in gravel beds.

At Sonning village, all except a few houses are connected to the sewers. Treatment of the sewage is similar to that adopted at Wargrave. The effluent is absorbed in the land.

In Seaford Road, contiguous to Wokingham, ten cottages are drained into the borough sewers by agreement with the Town Council.

At Sindlesham the construction of a new sewer and disposal works was commenced in 1910 and completed in the following year. The sewage passes through a septic tank and then to sub-irrigation drains. The work was carried out at the expense of the owner of the property.

In his Annual Report for 1914, Dr. Ashby states that the question of connecting with the proposed sewerage scheme of Crowthorne and Sandhurst those portions of the Parish of Wokingham Without and Finchampstead, which adjoin the Easthampstead Rural District boundary north and west of Crowthorne village, was further considered but was not decided.

All new houses in areas where there are not any sewers have to be drained into water-tight cesspools, and all new drains are subjected to a water test by the Surveyor.

At Twyford, there is a Merryweather's vacuum tank for emptying cesspools, the work is controlled by the Parish Council, who make a charge of ten shillings for the removal of 400 gallons of cesspool contents, nineteen shillings and sixpence for the removal of 800 gallons, and twenty-two shillings and sixpence for the removal of 1,200 gallons. The tank is emptied on to land in various places outside the village.

The removal of house-refuse and the cleaning of earth-closets, privies ashpits, and cesspools in the District, are not undertaken or contracted for by the Council.

HOUSING.

For Summary of work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, See Table 14 at end of Report.

The following notes are from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon Borough.*—Good progress has been made with re-inspection of the working-class dwellings in the town; but the hope expressed in last year's Report, namely, that this work would be completed during 1914, has not been fulfilled. Failure to complete the inspection has been due largely to some dislocation of the staff of the Sanitary Inspector, whose chief assistant enlisted in the Army early in the War. The work of repair and improvement of dwellings has kept pace fairly well with inspection.

There is a marked deficiency of low-rented working-class dwellings and private building enterprise stops short of houses to let under about 6s. a week, inclusive of rates.

During 1914, 19 new houses were erected, 18 of which were working-class dwellings. The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor.

(2) *Maidenhead Borough.*—The streets and localities specially dealt with during 1914, were Brookfield Terrace, Cordwallis Road (South side), Grenfell Place, Moorfield Terrace, Penyston Road, Powney Road, Rayfield Terrace, etc.

The majority of the houses inspected required attention, in some way or another, the most common defect being dampness of the walls, due to defective guttering, spout pipes or inferior brickwork; secondly, in many of the houses there was the want of cleanliness in the interior, many of the rooms had not been papered or painted for many years. Externally, the most important sanitary factors were the yards, which were in most cases unpaved and badly drained, and the unsatisfactory arrangements for the disposing of house refuse, until such time as it is removed by the District Council's scavengers.

(3) *Newbury Borough.*—During the year, 11 new houses, 9 of which were working-class dwellings, were erected. There is still a considerable deficiency of housing accommodation for the poorer working classes, and the question of supplying the need is under consideration by the District Council. Many of the existing cottages are very old and of poor type.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor, who is also Sanitary Inspector.

(4) *New Windsor Borough.*—During 1913, several blocks of cottages in one area of the town were reported to the Sanitary Authority as unfit for human habitation, and a special Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter. Closing orders were issued last year in respect to 2 of the houses in this area, and these houses will shortly be pulled down. The issue of further Closing Orders relating to other property in this area has been deferred until after the War, the owners in some cases having promised to carry out certain suggested improvements.

The owner of 18 cottages, which were reported as having damp basements, has undertaken to carry out a system with the object of remedying this defect, and, if successful, to treat the whole block in like manner. A reasonable time is to be allowed in which to judge whether what has been done in the one case will be adequate or not.

No new houses were erected in the Borough during 1914.

(5) *Wallingford Borough.*—During the year, 5 new houses were built by the District Council, and 8 additional cottages are nearly completed; the rents of the latter will be 5s. 3d. a week, inclusive of rates. There is no doubt that the latter will let readily, as for years there has been a marked deficiency of working-class dwellings in the town. The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor.

(6) *Wantage.*—During the year one new house, a working-class dwelling, was erected. The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor, who is also Sanitary Inspector.

There is a considerable deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes, dependent to some extent upon the occupation of houses in the town by persons who work in the surrounding rural district but are unable to obtain houses near their work.

(7) *Wokingham Borough.*—Four working-class and two other dwelling houses were erected during the year. A scheme for building a number of cottages fronting the Barkham Road was considered, but it was subsequently decided that the matter should remain in abeyance

RURAL DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon.*—There is a deficiency of working-class dwellings in most parishes of the District.

During the year 26 new houses were erected in the following parishes:—Cumnor 6, Radley 5, St. Helen Without 1, South Hinksey 8, Sunningwell 3, Wootton 3.

Of the 26 houses, 11 were working-class dwellings, of which one was an estate lodge and the remaining 10 will be let at 5s. to 7s. a week.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector

(2) *Bradfield.*—In last year's report it was mentioned that the District Council had enquired of all the Parish Councils in the District as to the need of additional housing accommodation for the working-classes in each parish. From six parishes, viz. :—Ashampstead, Bradfield, Bucklebury, Stanford Dingley, Sulhamstead Abbots and Theale, replies were received to the effect that additional cottages were required. The Rural District Council thereupon instructed their Medical Officer of Health to report upon the housing conditions in the six parishes. This report has not yet been drawn up, as the necessary preliminary inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors has not been completed owing to pressure of other duties. It is hoped that the report will shortly be submitted.

During 1914, 34 new houses were erected in the following parishes :—Basildon 4, Beenham 5, Bradfield 3, Bucklebury 2, Burghfield 2 Frilsham 1, Pangbourne 4, Stanford Dingley 1, Stratfield Mortimer 1, Streatley 4, Sulhamstead 5, Wokefield 2. Of these, 28 were working-class dwellings, of which 19 were estate cottages which will be let to estate workmen either rent free or at nominal rents.

The erection of new houses is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector.

(3) *Cookham.*—Work under the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, has been actively carried on during the past year. Inspections in the first instance are made by the Inspector of Nuisances who has been designated as an officer to carry out the work required by the Act, under supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. Minor defects have been dealt with by informal notices, but on premises where major defects are found the Medical Officer of Health has also made an inspection and reported to the District Council, who have in all cases taken the necessary steps to remedy the conditions reported against.

Sixteen new houses were erected in the District during 1914.

(4) *Easthampstead.*—The estimated number of dwelling-houses in this District is 3,842, of which about 1,547 are within the limit of rent stated in Section 14 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, that is to say, £16 per annum, or approximately 6s. per week. Rents vary considerably in the different localities, but for a cottage containing three bedrooms the lowest rent is about 4s. 6d. per week (inclusive of rates) up to 6s 6d or even 10s.

In Bracknell village rates are more than in the other parts (Special Drainage Rate—2s. 4d. in the £), consequently rents are higher. In Sandhurst there is a large demand for cottages as there is an ever-increasing population in connection with the Royal Military College. This demand has been met by the developing of an estate, so that practically a new village has been built within the last 12 years or so. This new village is known locally as "College Town." In the last four years the number of new buildings there has dropped from about 20 per annum to four or five in the same period. The population in this locality is distinctly migratory in character, so that at times there is an excessive demand for housing accommodation, although, on the whole, there are quite sufficient houses to satisfy the permanent portion of the population.

Very few small dwellings fit for occupation are to be seen vacant in any part of the District, showing that there is general demand for cottages. The most acute demand for working-class houses is in the ecclesiastical parish of Cranbourne, which is partly in the civil parishes of Winkfield, Sunninghill and Old Windsor, and this, it should be noted, is one of the Districts in which there has been a large decrease in the population. There also appears to be considerable demand for cottages in Binfield parish, but without a special survey of the district it is difficult to arrive at definite conclusions.

Dr. Paterson states in his last Annual Report that during the year the question of providing satisfactory dwellings at a low rental was taken up unofficially, and fair progress made with a private scheme, but that, too, had to be suspended on the outbreak of war.

The following statement gives the number of bungalows, small villas, and cottages (excluding large residences, stables, shops and such like), which have been erected in each parish in the District during the past eleven years :—

Binfield	30
Crowthorne	82
Easthampstead	72
Sandhurst	153
Warfield	42
Winkfield	58
Total	437

(5) *Faringdon.*—So far as can be ascertained only one new house was erected in the Berkshire portion of the district during 1914.

There are no building bye-laws in force in the District, and no systematic supervision over the erection of new buildings is exercised.

There is a deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes in the parishes of Faringdon, Longcot, and Shrivenham; from 6 to 10 is the estimated number of additional cottages required in each case, and the type of cottage needed is one consisting of one living room, a scullery and three bedrooms.

A superficial survey of the remaining parishes indicates that there is a deficiency of accommodation in most cases, many of the existing cottages being of poor type and very old, while void cottages are a rarity. Over-crowding does not appear to be of frequent occurrence in the District.

(6) *Hungerford.*—On April 22nd, 1914, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into an application from the Rural District Council for sanction to raise a loan for the purpose of building working-class dwellings in the town of Hungerford. Sanction was eventually granted, and 8 houses, each to let at about 5s. a week inclusive of rates, are now in course of erection. It is calculated that the scheme will be self-supporting if the houses are regularly let.

The only other part of the District where there appears to be a decided shortage of working-class dwellings is the Parish of Kintbury; but in several other parishes, though there is no actual shortage as regards numbers, many cottages are of a very poor type, and barely fit for habitation.

During 1914, 3 new houses were built in the District, 2 at Hungerford to let at 6s. 6d. a week each, and 1 at Kintbury to let at 7s. a week.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Surveyor, who is also Sanitary Inspector.

(7) *Newbury.*—During the year 12 new buildings were erected in the following parishes:—Chieveley 2, Cold Ash 4, Enborne 1, Thatcham 3, Welford 2. Of these, 5 were working-class dwellings, of which 2 were estate cottages.

There is a deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes in many parishes. The District Council have a scheme in hand for the provision of additional dwellings in Thatcham.

The erection of new buildings is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector

(8) *Wallingford.*—During the year 3 new working-class dwellings were built, one in the parish of East Hagbourne and two in the parish of Long Wittenham.

A deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes exists in many parishes. The following are the estimated numbers of additional cottages needed in each parish:—Aston Tirrold 3 Aston Upthorpe 3, Brightwell 3, Hagbourne East 6, Hagbourne West 3, Moreton North 3, Moreton South 3, Sotwell 3, Wittenham Long 3.

All these are purely agricultural parishes in which considerable difficulty in obtaining economic rents for new cottages would be experienced.

The Rural District Council fully recognise that shortage of cottages exists and are willing to do all that is reasonable to meet the deficiency, but many practical difficulties, especially in obtaining suitable building sites, have been met with and have delayed progress. A scheme has been prepared for building two new cottages at West Hagbourne, the site has been purchased and a Local Government Board Inquiry was held during 1914 into an application for sanction to raise a loan for this scheme, but further progress has been delayed by the necessity of altering the building plans originally put forward. Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of a site for cottages at Brightwell, and further building schemes are under consideration.

(9) *Wantage.*—During the year the four cottages erected by the District Council at Harwell were completed and occupied. In February a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into an application

by the District Council for sanction to raise a loan for the building of 6 cottages at Letcombe Regis. Sanction was granted and the cottages are now in course of erection.

There are no building bye laws in force in the District and no supervision is exercised over the erection of new buildings. So far as can be ascertained, 4 new houses only were erected during the year. Three of these are working-class dwellings, all of which are reserved for employees of the owners.

There is a deficiency of housing accommodation for the working classes in many parishes, quite irrespective of the condition of the existing houses, many of which are very old and in poor repair.

10) *Windsor.*—The Medical Officer of Health states that the question of sufficiency of housing accommodation for the labouring classes in this District is one which has cropped up frequently in the past year, especially in connection with the work carried out in pursuance of the requirements of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act of 1909.

Cottages with three fair-sized bedrooms at a rental of 5s. or under are very scarce. In the newer parts of Clewer, in Sunninghill and Sunningdale the usual rentals are about 6s. 6d. per week, while those at a lower figure are old dwellings which are not in a good state of repair. When these older dwellings are put in good order in pursuance of the requirements of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act (1909) there is generally an increase in the rent of from 3d. to 1s. per week, so that each year there are fewer dwellings to be had at a rental within the means of the labouring classes.

No exact figures are available to show how many houses there are vacant which would be suitable for this class, nor how long such a house stands empty. From casual observation in the course of visits to the district it seems that there are few, if any, such vacan for more than a week or two at a time.

The following statement gives the number of houses built in each parish during the past six years:—

Clewer Without	14
Old Windsor	11
Sunningdale	21
Sunninghill	36
	82

(11) *Wokingham.*—Three houses at Risely, Swallowfield, were repaired, and two cases of overcrowding—one at Hurst and one at Shinfield—were abated. Five old dilapidated houses were pulled down voluntarily by the owners.

Dr. Ashby states in his last Annual Report that he is of the opinion that it would be advantageous if a few more houses for the working classes could be erected in some parts of the district, notably at Kiln Green or Knowl Hill in Wargrave Parish, Hurst, Sonning, Finchampstead, Arborfield and Barkham. He adds that it is unlikely that the question could be taken into consideration until after the war.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

An adoptive Act was placed on the Statutes in 1846 to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, and five amending Acts have since been passed.

Early in 1899 bye-laws were approved for the management, use and regulation of the open bathing place provided by the Abingdon Town Council.

An open-air swimming bath has been maintained by the Newbury Town Council for some years, there is also a public swimming bath in Wantage, and the Borough of Windsor possesses excellent swimming baths.

In June, 1909, the Maidenhead open-air swimming bath was completed It is the property of the Borough.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICTS.

Table 13, at the end of this Report, contains a brief summary of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

No special form of tabular statement is required by the Local Government Board, hence each Medical Officer of Health is at liberty to give the information in the form he finds most convenient. The headings adopted in Table 13 are intended to cover only the more important points usually recorded.

In nearly all the District Reports the particulars are now given under these headings.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The only districts in which registered common lodging-houses are reported as under inspection are the Urban Districts of Abingdon (one common lodging-house), Maidenhead (three), Newbury (three), New Windsor (one), Wantage (one).

In New Windsor Borough the supervision of common lodging-houses for the purpose of enforcing the special bye-laws relating to them was handed over to the police in 1902, but the Inspector of Nuisances has continued to be responsible for their sanitary condition, and he reports that they have been inspected each week and the sanitary offices and ventilation and cleanliness looked to. Enquiries were also made as to the health of the occupants.

The number of persons staying at common lodging-houses in Abingdon, Faringdon, Maidenhead, Newbury, Wallingford, Wantage and Wokingham during the past year is estimated at 41,387, a large number of whom are classed as tramps.* The corresponding figures for the nine preceding years are as follows :—1905, 41,000 ; 1906, 48,000 ; 1907, 62,000 ; 1908, 71,000 ; 1909, 75,000 ; 1910, 63,795 ; 1911, 44,380 ; 1912, 54,844 ; 1913, 65,340.

CANAL BOATS.

The registration and regulation of canal boats used as dwellings are provided for by the Canal Boats Acts of 1877 and 1888, and by the Regulations made thereunder by the Local Government Board. The Act of 1888 places the duty of enforcing these Acts and Regulations, and of reporting annually to the Local Government Board, upon Local Authorities through whose districts a canal passes. (The expression "Canal" includes a river.)

The number of inspections recorded in the Annual Reports for 1914 are as follows :—

Urban Districts.—Abingdon, 24 ; Newbury, 1 ; New Windsor, 4
Wallingford, 5.

Rural Districts.—Bradfield, 2 ; Wallingford, 2.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, &c.

Table 15 at the end of this report contains most of the information available with regard to the Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces in Berkshire.

The factories in the Administrative County comprise a number of miscellaneous industries, but none are on a very large scale ; the returns in regard to workshops apply principally to ordinary trade premises.

In the case of factories the duties of a District Council are few. The Council is charged with the duty of seeing that every factory in its district is provided with means of escape in case of fire ; and also has special duties in regard to bakehouses and domestic factories. Another duty in regard to factories, though not arising under the Factory and Workshop Act, is (in districts where Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force) the enforcement of the requirements in section 22 of that Act as to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences, and (elsewhere) the enforcement of section 38 of the Public Health Act, 1875. These duties apply also in the case of workshops.

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* Annual criminal statistics for the County, presented by Major A. F. Poulton, Chief Constable.

In regard to workshops and workplaces, District Councils have definite duties, which may be classified under four heads :—(1) the sanitary condition of workshops and workplaces generally ; (2) provision of means of escape from fire in workshops ; (3) special sanitary regulations for bakehouses ; (4) home work.

Very important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers were given to District Councils by the Act of 1901. These powers aim at the prevention of home work being done (1) in dwellings which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, through overcrowding, want of ventilation, or other insanitary conditions ; (2) in premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

In regard to this County the Board of Agriculture returns for 1914 give the number of cows and heifers in milk as 19,210, an increase of 787 as compared with 1913.

The paving, drainage, ventilation, lighting and water-supply of the cowsheds and dairies are being gradually improved; and in a good many instances can now be considered satisfactory. Less progress has been made in regard to the condition of the yards and approaches to the milking sheds, these in wet weather are too frequently found almost impassable owing to the accumulation of mud and filth.

The following arrangements are in force with regard to veterinary inspection

The Councils of the Urban Districts of Newbury and Wantage and the Rural Districts of Wantage and Windsor, have arranged for a veterinary surgeon to visit the dairy farms and inspect the cows at least once a quarter ; whilst the Rural District Councils of Bradfield, Easthampstead, Hungerford and Wallingford, have authorised the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a cow appears to be diseased (in the case of Bradfield, I understand that each requisition must in the first instance be referred to the District Council).

The number of dairy farms in each District is given in the Summary of Sanitary Inspectors' Reports, Table 13, at the end of this report.

Under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council inspected ten farms in Berkshire during 1914. The farms were selected owing to tubercle bacilli having been found in samples taken from the churns on their arrival in London. The following table shows the results of the inspections during 1914 :—

Date of Visit.	Parish.	Cows examined.	Notes.
13th Mch., 1914	Moulsford	31	One emaciated cow, probably tuberculous.
17th ,, ,,	Grove	31	None with tuberculous udder.
,, ,, ,,	Standford-in-the-Vale.	20	One cow suspected to be suffering from induration of the udder.
20th ,, ,,	Buscot	65	Two cows suffering from induration of the udder.
1st April, ,,	Sparsholt	41	Two tuberculous cows (one with affected udder. slaughtered since milk sample was taken.
3rd ,, ,,	Twyford	25	One cow with tuberculous udder.
14th ,, ,,	Hamstead Marshall	25	One tuberculous cow, slaughtered by direction of owner.
17th ,, ,,	Boxford	13	One emaciated cow sold to dealer since milk sample was taken.
6th May ,,	Twyford	28	One cow with tuberculous udder.
22nd Oct., ,,	Easthampstead	40	One cow suffering from general tuberculosis.
3rd Nov., ,,	Burghfield	32	One tuberculous cow sold in October, and one which was unhealthy to be sold for slaughter.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, provides that :—

Any medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man . . . . and if any such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk appears to such medical officer or inspector to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, he may seize and carry away the same himself or by an assistant, in order to have the same dealt with by a justice.

Section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (which may be adopted by any local authority) extends the scope of the above section so as to apply to all articles intended for the food of man, sold or exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale within the district of any local authority. And a justice may condemn any such article if satisfied on complaint being made to him that such article is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food of man, although the same has not been seized.

ADULTERATED FOODS AND DRUGS.

Under section 3 (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, it is the duty of every local authority entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs to appoint a public analyst, and put in force from time to time, as occasion may arise, the powers with which they are invested, so as to provide proper securities for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition, and in particular to direct their officers to take samples for analysis.

Throughout this Administrative County, with the exception of the Boroughs of Newbury and New Windsor, the County Council is the local executive authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, see Local Government Act, 1888, sections 3, 38 and 39.

Under section 12 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, any purchaser of an article of food or of a drug is entitled, on the payment of the public analyst's fee, to have such article analysed by him. And under section 13 of the same Act, any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market or any police constable acting under the direction, and at the cost of the local authority appointing such officer or charged with the execution of this Act, may procure any sample of food or drugs, and if he suspect the same to have been sold to him cont ary to any provision of this Act, shall submit the same to be analysed by the public analyst of the district or place for which he acts In actual practice, samples for analysis are usually taken only by the inspectors of the local authorities specially entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs, viz. :—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899, Margarine Act, 1887, and Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

A yearly average of three samples per thousand of population is considered generally sufficient in most districts, but in deciding on the actual number of samples and in selecting articles for purchase, the inspectors are naturally influenced by local conditions and the results of previous analyses.

In the following table the work carried out in the County during 1914, under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is summarised. For the particulars I am indebted to the quarterly reports of the Chief Constable, Major A. F. Poulton, and of the County Analyst, Mr. W. W. Fisher, and also the reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Boroughs of Newbury and New Windsor.

	No. of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Newbury Borough ...	18	18	—	—	—
New Windsor Borough	42	39		—	—
Remainder of County ...	356	341	15	8	8
Total ...	416	398	18	8	8

The percentage of adulterated samples to the total number taken was 4.33 for the whole County, compared with 4.77, in 1913, 4.20 in 1912, 5.69 in 1911, 2.11 in 1910, 4.01 in 1909, 4.40 in 1908, 1.64 in 1907, and 4.99 in 1906.

An extended table, giving the list of articles examined, is printed at the end of this report. (Table 16).

Of the 67 samples of milk examined, 4 were deficient in fat, and two contained added water. In regard to the Newbury samples of milk, the Public Analyst stated that the quality was the highest for the past seven years

Of the 12 samples of cocoa, 1 proved to be a mixture of cocoa with sugar and arrowroot.

One of the samples of Gregory's Powder was not strictly compounded according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Of the 38 samples of spirit examined, 10 were below the legal strength.

Most of the samples for analysis were purchased informally.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Under Section 125 of the Towns Improvements Clauses Act, 1847 (certain sections of which are incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875. an Urban District Council may license such slaughterhouses and knacker's yards as they think proper. The duration of such licences is unlimited, but where Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is adopted, the duration of a licence may be fixed.

Slaughterhouses which were in use in Urban Districts when the Public Health Act, 1875, was passed had to be registered with the Council, and such registration warrants a continuance of their use, but new slaughterhouses cannot be established in Urban Districts without being duly licensed.

Urban District Councils are under statutory obligation to make bye-laws with respect to slaughterhouses, but a Rural District Council must obtain urban powers for the purpose.

Bye-laws are now in force in all the Urban Districts in the County. The only Rural Districts in which bye-laws are in force are Abingdon and Easthampstead.

During 1910 the Local Government Board issued an Order conferring upon the Bradfield Rural District Council urban powers with regard to the regulation and supervision of Slaughterhouses in the parishes of Pangbourne and Tilehurst.

Number of Slaughterhouses.—In the Urban Districts there are altogether 46 slaughterhouses, and in the Rural Districts about 70.

Newbury Borough is the only District in the County possessing a municipal abattoir. It consist of five slaughterhouses with fasting pens attached. Accommodation is rented on an annual tenancy by the butchers The buildings are structurally well adapted for their purpose, and are conveniently situated. There are also 12 private slaughterhouses in the town.

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

In Table 17, at the end of this Report, will be found a statement of the various Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations, dealing with sanitary matters, which are in force in the several Districts in the County.

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The following list, corrected to September 30th, 1915, shows the distribution of the midwives who have given notice of their intention to practise in the County.

Abingdon	8
Aldermaston	1
Appleton	1
Arborfield Cross	1
Ardington	1
Ashbury	1
Aston Tirrold	2
Basildon	1
Beedon Common	1
Binfield	2
Botley Pound	1
Bracknell	1
Bradfield	1
Braywood	1
Brightwell	1
Brimpton	1
Buckland	1
Burghfield Common	1
Buscot	1
Chieveley	1
Cholsey	1
Cold Ash	1
Crowthorne	9
Didcot	1
East Hendred	1
Englefield	1
Faringdon	1
Grazeley	1
Hampstead Norris	1
Hungerford	1
Inkpen	1
Kintbury	1
Leckhampstead	1
Littlewick Green	2
Longworth	1
Maidenhead	4
Marcham	1
Marlston	1
Mortimer	1
Newbury	5
Old Windsor	1
Padworth	1
Pangbourne	1
Reading*	5
Shaw-cum-Donnington	1
Shrivenham	1
South Ascot	8
South Moreton	1
Sparsholt	1
Spencer's Wood	1
Stanford in the Vale	1
Stockcross	1
Streatley	1
Sutton Courtenay	1
Thatcham	1
Theale	1
Twyford	1
Ufton	1
Wallingford	2
Wantage	1
Warfield	1
Welford	1
West Hanney	1
Windsor	5
Wokingham	2
Woodley	1
Yattendon	1
Blackwater†	1
Dorchester†	1
Henley†	1
Marlow†	2
Oxford†	1
	115

* Not working in County Borough of Reading

† Taking cases in Berkshire.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

During the year ending 31st December, 1914, 145 women gave notice of their intention to practise as midwives in the County; of this number two gave up practising but retained their certificates, and ten moved out of the County, leaving 133 on the list at the end of the year. Of these, 94 were working under nursing associations or for individual estate owners, and 39 were working on their own account. Of the 94 association midwives all but one had been certified after examination, whereas out of the remaining 39 midwives 20 had been certified after examination, 19 having been placed on the roll as *bona fide* practising midwives at the time the Midwives Act came into force.

The routine inspections numbered 276, in addition to several special visits to certified midwives and to women practising as midwives but not certified.

Miss E. Nicholls has carried out the work of inspection in a careful and systematic manner. After each visit a detailed but concise report is submitted to me, and any necessary notes are then entered on my office file, so that a record of each midwife's work is available for reference.

As a general rule, the requirements of the Central Midwives Board are complied with by the midwives, but there are exceptions even amongst the trained midwives, and in a few instances it has been thought advisable to pay fairly frequent visits of inspection.

One woman was reported to the Public Health and Housing Committee to be practising as a midwife, although not certified under the Act. It was resolved to take proceedings against her, but some delay having been occasioned owing to the absence of the County Solicitors on military service and further enquiries showing that the woman had not since taken any cases without a doctor being in attendance, it was subsequently resolved to take no further action in the matter.

During the year the following notices were received :—

Still-birth	47
Sending for medical help	302
Deaths of infants before attendance of a doctor ...	11
Deaths of mothers before attendance of a doctor...	0
Laying out dead bodies	36

Rather more than one-half of the births registered in the County during the year 1914 appear to have been attended by certified midwives, a somewhat higher proportion than in the previous year.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1914, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year. §	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the County.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the County.	Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the County.			
									Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		of Non-residents registered in the Districts.	of Residents not registered in the Districts.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.†	Rate.‡
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1904	184,742	4,242	23.0	2,494	13.5	432	268	181	394	93	2,407	13.0
1905	186,323	4,186	22.5	2,454	13.2	412	253	191	358	85	2,392	12.8
1906	187,929	4,097	21.8	2,457	13.1	447	315	191	360	88	2,333	12.4
1907	189,556	4,156	21.9	2,450	12.9	448	278	184	328	79	2,356	12.4
1908	191,206	4,274	22.3	2,429	12.7	473	290	197	329	77	2,336	12.2
1909	192,876	4,204	21.8	2,616	13.6	493	286	217	342	81	2,547	13.2
1910	194,567	4,109	21.1	2,275	11.7	427	236	175	271	66	2,214	11.4
1911	196,243	3,908	19.9	2,378	12.1	548	327	325	303	77	2,376	12.1
1912	195,122	3,773	19.3	2,267	11.6	465	315	308	238	63	2,260	11.6
1913	196,747	3,800	19.3	2,363	12.0	686	355	341	269	71	2,349	11.9
Averages for 10 years 1904-1913	191,531	4,075	21.3	2,418	12.6	483	292	231	319	78	2,357	12.3
1914	198, 93	3,683	18.6	2,317	11.7	484	350	316	218	59	2,283	11.5

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
† Column 12 is the sum of Columns 5 and 9 *less* Column 8.
§ Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District has been deducted

TABLE 2.

TABLE 2.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1914, AND PREVIOUS YEARS

URBAN DISTRICTS

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the Districts.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the Districts.			
									Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		of Non-residents registered in the Districts.	of Residents not registered in the Districts.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.†	Rate.*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13
1904	55,186	1,259	22.8	812	14.7	202	117	42	130	103	737	13.3
1905	55,515	1,222	22.0	814	14.7	206	127	43	122	100	730	13.1
1906	55,853	1,200	21.5	821	14.7	201	127	45	137	114	739	13.2
1907	56,197	1,245	22.1	821	14.6	211	138	25	111	89	708	12.6
1908	56,548	1,257	22.2	813	14.4	231	138	39	100	79	714	12.6
1909	56,909	1,235	21.7	948	16.6	247	148	38	137	111	838	14.7
1910	57,272	1,216	21.2	808	14.1	214	122	45	86	70	731	12.8
1911	57,605	1,157	20.1	865	15.0	232	156	74	105	91	783	13.6
1912	57,970	1,150	19.8	791	13.6	232	151	71	86	75	711	12.3
1913	58,326	1,130	19.4	847	14.5	291	167	84	87	77	764	13.1
Averages for 10 years 1904-1913	56,738	1,207	21.3	834	14.7	227	139	50	110	91	745	13.1
1914	58,694	1,104	18.8	842	14.3	286	179	62	76	68	725	12.3

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Column 5 and 9 *less* Column 8.

TABLE 3.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1914, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.§	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the Districts.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the Districts.			
									Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*		of Non-residents registered in the Districts.	of Residents not registered in the Districts.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.†	Rate.*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1904	129,556	2,983	23.0	1,682	13.0	230	151	139	264	88	1,670	12.9
1905	130,808	2,964	22.7	1,640	12.5	206	126	148	236	80	1,662	12.7
1906	132,076	2,897	21.9	1,636	12.4	246	188	146	223	77	1,594	12.1
1907	133,359	2,911	21.8	1,629	12.2	237	140	159	217	74	1,648	12.4
1908	134,658	3,017	22.4	1,616	12.0	242	152	158	229	76	1,622	12.0
1909	135,967	2,969	21.8	1,668	12.3	246	138	179	205	69	1,709	12.6
1910	137,295	2,893	21.1	1,467	10.7	213	114	130	185	64	1,483	10.8
1911	138,638	2,751	19.8	1,513	10.9	316	171	251	198	72	1,593	11.5
1912	137,152	2,623	19.1	1,476	10.8	233	164	237	152	58	1,549	11.3
1913	138,421	2,670	19.3	1,516	10.9	395	188	257	182	68	1,585	11.4
Averages for 10 years 1904-1913	134,793	2,868	21.3	1,584	11.7	256	153	180	209	73	1,611	11.9
1914	139,699	2,579	18.5	1,475	10.6	198	171	254	142	55	1,558	11.1

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
† Column 12 is the sum of Columns 5 and 9, *less* Column 8.
§ Lechlade (Gloucestershire) Parish of Faringdon Rural District has been deducted.

TABLE 4.—CH

ADMINISTRATIVE

	Population.			Population.		Population.	
	By Census, 1901.	By Census, 1911.	By Estimate, 1914.	Area in Acres.	Per Acre, 1911.	Inhabited Houses, 1911.	Per House, 1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS	54,776	57,513	58,694	10,813	5.32	12,762	4.59
RURAL DISTRICTS †	125,578	138,301‡	139,699	445,678	.31	30,227	4.49
COUNTY †	180,354	195,814§	198,393	456,491	.43	42,989	4.54
URBAN DISTRICTS—							
1 Abingdon Borough ...	6,480	6,810	6,923	728	9.35	1,561	4.36
2. Maidenhead Borough ...	12,980	15,218	15,998	2,125	7.16	3,377	4.51
3. Newbury Borough ...	11,061	12,108	12,471	1,828	6.62	2,927	4.14
4. New Windsor Borough ...	14,130	12,681	12,407	2,717	4.67	2,502	5.07
5. Wallingford Borough ...	2,808	2,716	2,684	380	7.15	618	4.39
6. Wantage	3,766	3,628	3,580	2,478	1.46	755	4.81
7. Wokingham Borough ...	3,551	4,352	4,631	557	7.81	1,022	4.26
RURAL DISTRICTS—							
1. Abingdon...	8,370	9,251	9,556	42,210	.22	2,149	4.30
2. Bradfield	15,260	17,059‖	14,765	54,641	.31	3,199	4.49
3. Cookham	10,574	12,301	12,915	27,801	.44	2,878	4.28
4. Easthampstead	15,757	17,550	18,106	27,033	.65	3,372	5.20
5. Faringdon †	10,447	11,075	11,293	55,726	.20	2,570	4.31
6. Hungerford	8,468	9,009	9,194	44,816	.20	2,057	4.38
7. Newbury	9,996	10,759	11,022	42,388	.25	2,611	4.12
8 Wallingford	6,204	7,246	7,568	22,152	.33	1,474	4.92
9. Wantage	11,842	12,028	12,080	74,500	.16	2,891	4.16
10. Windsor	14,274	15,370	15,751	10,567	1.45	3,118	4 93
11. Wokingham	14,386	16,653	17,440	43,844	.38	3,908	4.26

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* The Epidemic Death-Rate refers to the Deaths from Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, " deaths from Enteritis under 2 years are included.

† The Rural District of Faringdon is partly in the Administrative County of Gloucestershire, the figures given refer to the B

‡ The population of the Rural Districts not including the area incorporated in the Borough of Reading was 135,589

§ ,, ,, ,, County ,, ,, ,, ,, 193,101

‖ ,, ,, ,, Bradfield R.D. ,, ,, ,, ,, 14,349.

STATISTICS, 1914.

NTY OF BERKSHIRE.

-Rate.		Net Death-Rate.			Epidemic. Death-Rate.*			Death-Rate from Diarrhœa.*			Death-Rate from Phthisis.			Death-Rate from Cancer.			Infantile Mortality.		
13	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
9.4	18.8	12.3	13.1	12.3	.4	.6	.4	.1	.2	.1	.8	.9	.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	75	77	69
9.3	18.5	11.3	11.4	11.1	.4	.4	.3	.0	.1	.1	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	58	68	55
9.3	18.6	11.6	11.9	11.5	.4	.4	.3	.1	.1	.1	.7	.8	.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	63	71	59
8.9	17.9	12.0	14.1	13.6	.7	.4	.3	.3	.3	..	.7	1.4	.9	.7	2.6	1.1	71	54	113
8.1	18.7	11.9	11.9	11.2	.4	1.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.9	.8	1.1	1.0	.9	1.3	102	98	77
9.9	16.5	14.2	12.5	11.1	.8	.6	.6	..	.3	.2	.6	.7	.3	1.1	.9	1.4	71	77	48
1.1	22.0	10.7	13.5	13.3	.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	.2	.9	.6	.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	70	68	66
7.1	19.0	11.8	14.5	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	.7	.4	..	43	98
0.0	22.3	9.7	13.1	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	.8	1.7	.3	1.4	1.7	24	111	25
9.1	15.3	15.5	15.2	10.8	..	.2	.2	..	..	..	1.3	1.1	.4	.7	2.4	1.3	68	57	56
0.2	20.6	12.3	13.2	11.3	.6	.2	.2	..	..	..	1.6	.6	1.3	.5	1.2	.5	70	52	30
7.9	16.1	11.2	9.8	11.0	.3	.3	.4	.1	.2	.1	.5	.7	.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	84	46	46
9.6	18.3	9.4	11.2	11.2	.4	.2	.5	..	..	.1	.1	1.1	.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	45	84	46
7.2	16.7	9.1	9.9	10.3	.2	.6	.3	.1	.1	.0	.4	.4	.5	.6	.8	1.4	36	75	69
1.2	21.2	11.6	13.5	11.8	.3	.6	.3	..	.1	.3	.6	.4	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	56	80	71
0.5	21.3	12.6	12.3	11.8	.2	.1	.2	..	..	..	.7	.3	.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	46	59	66
7.7	15.4	12.4	11.5	12.3	.7	.1	.2	..	..	..	5	.5	3	.7	1.6	1.4	68	62	59
9.6	19.0	11.1	11.0	11.4	.4	.3	.4	..	.1	.1	.5	.3	.5	.9	.9	1 3	35	48	69
1.7	20.1	13.9	11.9	13.6	.4	.4	.4	..	.1	..	.3	1.1	.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	60	65	53
3.2	18.1	10.3	12.1	9.1	.5	.6	.4	.1	.4	.2	.8	.9	.6	.8	1.5	1.4	59	88	63
0.2	18.9	12.0	11.2	10.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	..	.6	1.2	.6	1.3	.8	1.6	72	72	36

cluding Enteric) and Diarrhœa. In the 1911 and subsequent rates deaths from Diarrhœa at ages above 2 years are excluded, but

rtion only.

TABLE 5.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

URBAN DISTRICTS, 1914.

	Diseases Notified.	Cases notified in all Districts.								Cases notified in each District.							Cases removed to Hospital from each District.								
		At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
			under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage	Wokingham Borough.	Totals.	
1	Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	63	..	11	41	6	4	1	..	3	7	41	6	6	..	..	3	5	30	1	6	..	..	45	4
5	Erysipelas	19	..	..	..	2	5	8	4	5	3	2	6	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
6	Scarlet Fever	92	..	14	68	8	1	1	..	9	32	26	12	..	12	1	8	26	18	7	..	4	..	63	6
7	Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8	Enteric Fever	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
9	Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
14	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Pulmonary Tuberculosis*	95	..	..	10	25	38	21	1	17	27	15	14	5	12	5	4	12	6	1	3	3	4	33	15
16	Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary*	19	2	2	7	4	3	1	..	5	3	5	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
	Totals*	299	9	28	126	46	53	32	5	39	76	91	43	13	26	11	20	43	54	9	9	7	4	146	

* Including duplicate notifications.

TABLE 6.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

RURAL DISTRICTS, 1914.

Diseases Notified	Cases notified in all Districts.								Cases notified in each District.											Cases removed to Hospital from each District.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon, Berks	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon, Berks	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Totals.	
1 Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3 Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4 Diphtheria & Membran's Croup	93	1	17	56	10	7	2	..	1	3	15	4	..	14	28	14	3	4	7	..	..	12	3	..	2	13	8	..	2	..	40	4
5 Erysipelas	47	2	..	2	2	13	16	12	3	7	5	6	2	1	5	4	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6 Scarlet Fever	216	1	28	147	26	12	2	..	31	19	25	54	31	4	9	3	27	4	9	29	5	6	17	29	..	8	2	16	1	..	113	6
7 Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8 Enteric Fever	20	..	..	6	6	7	1	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	7	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
9 Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10 Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11 Puerperal Fever	10	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13 Poliomyelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
14 Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15 Pulmonary Tuberculosis * ..	230	1	..	72	42	86	25	4	21	31	16	21	22	14	14	11	39	10	31	8	10	2	9	10	3	4	4	6	3	6	65	15
16 Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary *	45	1	2	14	16	10	2	..	4	3	7	2	5	1	..	3	9	4	7	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	9	16
Totals *	669	13	48	297	104	143	48	16	63	70	73	92	60	35	64	41	86	26	59	37	20	23	32	39	6	25	14	23	7	6	232	

* Including duplicate notifications.

TABLE 7.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1914

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Cause of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the County,								
	All ages,	Under 1 year,	1 and under 2 years,	2 and under 5 years,	5 and under 15 years,	15 and under 25 years,	25 and under 45 years,	45 and under 65 years,	65 and upwards
All Causes { Certified ..	2239	207	33	56	57	75	254	484	1073
All Causes { Uncertified	44	11	1	..	..	1	3	10	18
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	18	5	5	7	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	18	9	2	5	2	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	11	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..
Influenza	19	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	12
Erysipelas	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Phthisis	145	1	..	1	2	23	69	40	9
Tuberculous Meningitis	19	3	2	5	5	2	2	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	26	..	1	2	2	4	9	8	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	259	..	..	..	1	2	10	111	135
Rheumatic Fever ..	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
Meningitis (*not Tuberc.*) ..	16	7	3	2	2	1	1	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	276	..	..	..	3	7	17	60	189
Bronchitis	153	10	2	2	..	4	5	14	116
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	139	22	12	13	6	2	16	22	46
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	37	1	..	..	..	2	4	11	19
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	21	14	1	..	1	..	1	3	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	10	1	..	2	2	3	2	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	6
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	74	..	..	..	2	2	8	24	38
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	12	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ..	99	96	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Violent Death, excluding Suicide	54	4	1	2	6	5	16	11	9
Suicide	29	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	3
Other Defined Diseases ..	735	35	2	4	12	9	49	151	473
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	60	8	2	2	..	1	5	10	32
All Causes	2283	218	34	56	57	76	257	494	1091

TABLE 8.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1914.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	Deaths belonging to all Urban Districts									Deaths belonging to each District (at all ages),						
	All Ages,	Under 1 year,	1 and under 2,	2 and under 5,	5 and under 15,	15 and under 25,	25 and under 45,	45 and under 65,	65 and upwards,	Abingdon Borough,	Maidenhead Borough,	Newbury Borough,	New Windsor Borough,	Wallingford Borough,	Wantage,	Wokingham Borough
All Causes { Certified ..	716	75	17	24	17	18	81	159	325	91	177	138	165	42	54	49
All Causes { Uncertified	9	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	2	..	..	1	2	1
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	9	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	6	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Influenza	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	45	..	..	..	1	5	18	18	3	6	17	4	7	3	6	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	11	2	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	2	4	1	4	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11	..	..	2	1	1	5	2	..	..	1	1	5	1	3	..
Cancer, Malignant disease	75	..	..	..	..	1	5	35	34	8	21	18	15	1	6	6
Rheumatic Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (*not Tuberc.*)	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Organic Heart Disease ..	84	..	..	..	1	2	6	14	61	7	12	23	14	9	9	10
Bronchitis	58	7	2	1	..	2	1	8	37	13	26	6	5	4	3	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	50	12	6	7	2	..	4	5	14	9	14	7	17	1	..	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	2	3	..	..	2	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	4	2	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	3
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	19	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	9	..	10	4	2	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	28	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	7	2	1	..
Violent Death, excluding Suicide	17	4	..	1	1	2	3	5	1	2	4	5	2	2	..	2
Suicide	12	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	1	1	2	4	1	..	3	1
Other Defined Diseases..	230	11	1	1	3	2	21	48	143	34	41	44	59	18	19	15
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	17	1	3	..	14	..	2	..
All Causes	725	76	17	24	17	18	83	162	328	94	179	138	165	43	56	50

TABLE 9.—CAUSES OF, AN

RURAL DI

CAUSE OF DEATH,	Deaths belonging to all Rural Districts,						
	All Ages,	Under 1 year,	1 and under 2,	2 and under 5,	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 4
All Causes { Certified	1523	132	16	32	40	57	173
All Causes { Uncertified	35	10	1	..	..	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	9	4	1	3	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Whooping Cough	12	6	2	3	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	7	..	..	5	2	..	..
Influenza	15	1	..	..	1	1	..
Erysipelas	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	100	1	..	1	1	18	51
Tuberculous Meningitis	8	1	1	2	2	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	..	1	..	1	3	4
Cancer, Malignant Disease	184	..	..	..	1	1	5
Rheumatic Fever	5	..	..	..	1	2	2
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	10	2	2	2	2	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	192	..	..	..	2	5	11
Bronchitis	95	3	..	1	..	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	89	10	6	6	4	2	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	28	1	..	..	..	2	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	13	10	..	..	1	..	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	1	..	2	1	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	19	..	..	..	..	..	5
Alcoholism	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	55	..	..	..	2	2	5
Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	1	5
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	9	..	..	..	..	3	6
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	71	69	1	1	..	..	..
Violent Death, excluding Suicide ..	37	..	1	1	5	3	13
Suicide	17	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Defined Diseases	505	24	1	3	9	7	28
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	40	8	1	2	..	1	5
All causes	1558	142	17	32	40	58	17

AGES AT DEATH, 1914.

CTS.

and er 65	65 and upwards	Abingdon,	Bradfield,	Cookham,	Easthampstead,	Faringdon, (Berks Portion.)	Hungerford,	Newbury,	Wallingford,	Wantage,	Windsor,	Wokingham,
		Deaths belonging to each District, (At all Ages,)										
5	748	107	160	144	178	128	107	135	84	156	144	180
7	15	1	2	1	8	5	2	1	2	9	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
2	10	1	1	1	2	3	2	..	3	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
22	6	12	14	10	10	8	7	3	4	11	10	11
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
6	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	..	2	1	2
76	101	5	20	13	25	13	13	15	10	20	22	28
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
46	128	12	19	19	12	17	11	21	21	20	9	31
6	79	7	7	11	5	14	5	7	3	19	8	9
17	32	10	7	15	12	11	6	6	..	1	16	5
7	16	..	5	2	4	4	..	3	1	1	4	4
1	..	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
8	6	2	3	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3
1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	29	2	5	6	7	3	6	5	4	5	4	8
..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	1	3	7	10	6	8	7	4	7	9	9
6	8	3	2	4	7	1	2	2	2	4	5	5
6	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1
03	330	36	59	43	68	31	36	57	26	54	38	57
8	15	5	4	1	8	5	3	..	2	7	1	4
332	763	108	162	145	186	133	109	136	86	165	144	184

TABLE 10.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1914.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

NET DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks,	2-3 Weeks,	3-4 Weeks,	Total under 4 Weeks,	4 Weeks and under 3 Months,	3-6 Months,	6-9 Months,	9-12 Months,	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES:										
Certified	68	20	11	6	105	31	26	28	17	207
Uncertified	8	1	..	..	9	..	..	1	1	11
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	1	1	1	3	..	2	2	2	9
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	7
Convulsions	1	2	1	..	4	2	2	3	3	14
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	2	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	8	8	3	22
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	5
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	9
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
Syphilis	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Suffocation, overlying ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Malformations ..	3	6	..	2	11	..	..	1	1	13
Premature Birth	52	3	3	1	59	..	..	..	..	59
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4	6	3	..	13	8	3	..	..	24
Other Causes	8	1	1	1	11	3	1	5	..	20
ALL CAUSES	76	21	11	6	114	31	26	29	18	218

Berkshire Administrative County—Population (Estimated to middle of 1914), 198,393.

Births in the year } Legitimate, 3,501.
Total, 3,683. } Illegitimate, 182.

Deaths in the year } Legitimate infants, 195
Total, 218. } Illegitimate infants, 23

TABLE 11.—INFANTI

URBAN

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths under one year of age belonging					
	Under 1 Week,	1-2 Weeks,	2-3 Weeks,	3-4 Weeks,	Total under 4 Weeks,	4 Weeks and
ALL CAUSES.						
Certified	17	11	2	3	33	1
Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	1	..	1	2	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	1	..	1	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	2
Pneumonia (*all forms*)	1	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation, overlying	..	1	..	..	1	..
Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations	1	5	..	2	8	..
Premature Birth	10	..	1	..	11	..
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	..	4	..	..	4	1
Other Causes	1	..	..	..	1	1
ALL CAUSES	18	11	2	3	34	1

Berkshire Urban Districts—Population estimated to middle of 19

Births in the year Total, 1,104.	Legitimate, 1,06 Illegitimate, 4

MORTALITY, 1914.

RICTS.

Urban Districts				Deaths (under 1 year) belonging to each District,						
3-6 Months,	6-9 Months,	9-12 Months,	Total Deaths under One Year.	Abingdon Borough,	Maidenhead Borough,	Newbury Borough,	New Windsor Borough,	Wallingford Borough,	Wantage,	Wokingham Borough
11	16	5	75	14	23	10	18	5	2	3
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	5	..	2	1	..	..	1	1
1	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	7	3	2	..	1	1	..	..
4	4	2	12	3	3	1	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	9	..	3	..	5	1	..	..
..	..	..	11	4	1	2	2	1	1	..
2	..	..	7	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	5	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
11	16	5	76	14	23	10	18	5	2	4

8,694.

Deaths in the year Total, 76.	Legitimate Infants, 71. Illegitimate Infants, 5.

TABLE 12.—INFANTIL

RURAL D

	Deaths (under one year of age) belonging to all Rural Dist							
	Under 1 Week,	1-2 Weeks,	2-3 Weeks,	3-4 Weeks,	Total under 4 Weeks,	4 Weeks and under 3 Months,	3-6 Months	6-9 Months,
ALL CAUSES.								
Certified	51	9	9	3	72	21	15	12
Uncertified	7	1	..	..	8	..	..	1
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	1	2	..	..	3	2	1	2
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Pneumonia (*all forbs*)	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Syphilis	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..
Rickelts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
Premature Birth	42	3	2	1	48	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4	2	3	..	9	7	1	..
Other Causes	7	1	1	1	10	2	..	3
All Causes	58	10	9	3	80	21	15	13

Berkshire Rural Districts—Population estimated to middle of

Births in the year | Legitimate,
Total, 2,579. | Illegitimate

MORTALITY, 1914.

RICTS.

9-12 Months,	Total Deaths under 1 Year,	Deaths (under 1 year) belonging to each District										
		Abingdon,	Bradfield,	Cookham,	Easthampstead,	Faringdon, (Berks Portion).	Hungerford,	Newbury,	Wallingford	Wantage.	Windsor,	Wokingham
2	132	6	10	11	19	17	12	10	9	10	18	10
1	10	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	11	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	3	1	..	1
.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	2	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	2	..
.	5	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
.	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
.	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
.	48	1	2	4	8	4	6	3	..	6	6	8
.	17	..	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	..
.	15	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	2	2	2
3	142	6	11	11	21	17	13	10	10	13	18	12

, 139,699.

Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants, 124
Total, 142. { Illegitimate Infants, 18

TABLE 13.—SUMMARY OF SA

FOR TH

	URBAN DISTRICTS.				
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.
No. of Different Premises visited	841	1519	407	?	602
,, House to house Inspections	194	?	249	2995	21
,, Inspections and Re-inspections	1254		561	..	81
,, Complaints received	..	20	39	43	8
,, Nuisances discovered	260	?	30	476	13
,, Notices served { Intimation	169	150	26	?	13
{ Statutory	2	26	4		9
,, Prosecutions	..	..	..		..
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	170	?	30		113
No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.					
As to Privies, W.c's, Sink wastes, &c. ..	13	39	24	120	16
,, Drains and cesspools	4	54	3	94	8
,, Pigs or other animals	..	13	..	..	9
,, Cow, Slaughter, and Bakehouses ..	..	..	..	..	6
,, Deficient or impure water	..	..	..	..	..
,, Foul or dilapidated houses	140	125	1	15	55
,, Overcrowded houses	7	8	2	8	4
,, Houses unfit for habitation	6	..	..	..	5
,, Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
,, Other Nuisances	..	74	..	..	10
No. of Premises disinfected	17	179§	106	44§	6
,, Water samples taken for examination ..	..	..	8	..	11
,, Food and drug samples §§	..	..	18	42	..
,, Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	..	**	..	..	..
,, W.c's provided	9	7	5	..	5
,, Earth closets provided	..	..	..	..	..
,, Wells closed	..	1	..	..	..
,, Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened ..	..	..	1	..	..
,, New wells sunk	..	..	..	..	..
,, Houses connected with water mains	19	1	5	..	5
,, Water certificates granted	..	..	..	..	..
Canal Boats, No. of Inspections	24	..	1	4	5
Common Lodging-houses { No. on Register ..	1	3	3	?	..
{ No. of Inspections† ..	2	42	11	weekly	..
Milkshops, No. on Register ..	11	12	14	?	3
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms ,, ,, ..	2	12	2		..
Slaughterhouses ,, ,, ..	5	7	12		7
Bakehouses ,, ,, ..	15	26	22		7
Milkshops No. of Inspections† ..	22	23	41	‡	8
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms ,, ,, ..	4	31	8	‡	..
Slaughterhouses ,, ,, ..	10	121	34	¶	20
Bakehouses ,, ,, ..	30	61	66	‡	21
Piggeries ,, ,,	..	..	..	..	25

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* Not including South West Subur

† Total number of visits, not the n

§ Rooms disinfected.

‡ Visited periodically.

¶ Frequent visits.

** Seven different varieties of food.

†† Number of premises visited.

§§ See Table 16.

TARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

EAR 1914.

		RURAL DISTRICTS.										
Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon (Berks. portion).	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
180	251	1187	579	?	1263	540	501	804	387	1218	312	900
67	112	636	261		?	196	198	631	58	436	..	..
212	520	1869	947	1461		840	703	1049	605	2207	574	..
..	19	20	19	12	18	55	11	11	..	16	57	16
71	..	456	40	121	53	187	249	103	98	127	233	30
29	123	437	11	31	53	187	161	72	98	60	241	46
2	..	19	4	..		7	52	..	4	4	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
63	?	195	40	95	52	143	194	97	95	96	187	..
16	20	94	2	42	11	19	51	38	3	4	23	20
8	17	51	4	21	11	34	13	11	1	23	48	
.	..	8	1	11	2	14	22	10	15	7	6	3
.	1	16	..	15	4	38	9	6	..	26	13	4
8	2	13	4	9	7	10	15	3	..	11	..	..
10	18	223	23	2	8	10	97	3	58	35	5	49
.	..	6	3	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	2	2
2	..	9	5	..	..	..	6	..	1	7	..	8
.	..	21	1	4	9	2	4	..	2	5	4	5
24	23	15	7	17	2	12	29	24	13	16	98	10
23	1	49	25	..	..	43	11	23	17	23	19	18
4	1	25	2	..	3*	11	4	2	..	1	4	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
.	7	15	11	1	..	8	9	24	10	1	5	6
.		56	3	6	..	16	17	..	12	2	3	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	16	3	..	..	4	5	..	2	6	..	..
1	?	15	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..
.	2	4	49	..	7	2	8	..	1	4	1	..
.	..	24	8	..	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	6	..	22	2	19	..	..	..	5	94
4	2	49	154	184	57	134	24	74	64	70	17	
3	5	1	8	4	7	12	10	6	3	6	7	?
8	7	18	26	..	..	20	28	21	11	35	20	?
12	6	..	3	..	..	2	23	..	..	..	11	90
16	6	57	24	..	22	150	29	92	94	369	37	
14	10	3	6	16	..	14	25	9	6	84	21	8
32	?	21	8	..	..	25	27	18	22	209	67	25
8	..	12	..	30	..	7	11	10	180	13	12	..

ater Company samples.
of times each premises was visited.

TABLE 14.—HOUSING, TOWN PL

Summary for the year 1914 of results of work done under Sections 17 an
Regulations, 1910, made by the Local Government Board

	URBAN DISTRICTS.						
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.
1 No. of dwelling houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	194	209	249	199	210	67	112
2 No. of dwelling houses so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	7	8	..	54	9	2	..
3 No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	2	5	..	..	9	2	..
4 No. of closing orders made	2	5	..	2	9	2	..
5 No. of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without making closing orders ..	140	172	88	7	32	2	14
6 No. of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	1	5	..	..	5	2	..
7 No. of demolition orders made	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
8 No. of dwelling houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Demol

NING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

of the Act. (See Article V. of Housing (Inspection of District)
der Sub-Section (1) of Section 17 of the Act.)

Rural Districts.											
Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon. (Berks Portion).	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Totals.
143	261	55	100	101	191	631	48	107	165	112	1914
9	5	9	2	4	6	8	4	10	4	8	69
4	5	5	..	4	6	5	4	3	4	4	44
4	..	5	..	2	6	5	4	2	4	2	34
93	23	34	57	76	84	78	39	7	113	46	650
2	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	1	6	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5*	6*

d voluntarily.

TABLE 15.—ADMINISTRATION OF FACTO

FOR THE YE

	URBAN DISTRICTS.						
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham
1. Number of Inspections:—							
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	..	26	..	14	..	9	10
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	54	125	82	130	44	29	40
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ..		8	8	56	..	..	16
Total	54	159	90	200	44	38	66
2. Defects found:—							
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.**							
Want of cleanliness	..	2	14	2	3	..	11
Want of ventilation	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding	..	2	..	..	..	..	...
Want of drainage of floors	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances	..	13	..	..	..	..	...
Sanitary Accommodation: insufficient	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary Accommodation: unsuitable or defective	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation: not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.							
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Failure as regards list of outworkers (s. 107)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome (s. 108)	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Giving out work to be done in premises which are infected (s. 110) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Offences	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	52	14	4	3	..	[illegible]
3 Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
4 No. of Workshop Bakehouses	15	26	24	16	7	8	[illegible]
„ Underground Bakehouses in use	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
5 List of Outworkers received from Employers	4	9‡	..	3‡	2	..	.
No. of Outworkers on above Lists†	117	16	..	21	4	..	.
6. Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—							
Notices prohibiting outwork in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	..	2	..	2	..	..	.
Orders prohibiting outwork in infected premises (s. 110)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
7. Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	54	170	82	100	27	38	4

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* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory Act remediable un

† The Lists should be received twice in the year. The figures given in the Table ar

‡ Lists sent once in the year.

AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1914.

	Rural Districts.											
Totals.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon, Berks.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Totals.
9	5	..	8	4	..	2	6	..	4	4	..	33
92	26	10	148	48	44	52	4	11	209	103	80	744
			..		..	9				..	..	
51	31	10	156	52	44	63	10	11	213	107	80	777
2	12	..	10	1	5	7	..	..	3	5	2	45
4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	13	..	10	3	5	12	..	..	3	8	2	56
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	18	26	17	27	20	26	21	11	35	20	25	246
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
8	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	22	60	71	128	112	72	30	11	35	57	85	683

Public Health Act.
obtained by adding together the total number on each list.

TABLE 16.—SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING 1914.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	No. of Samples taken.		
						Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Remainder of County.
Arrowroot	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Beer	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Brandy	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bread	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Butter	27	27	...	...	...	...	8	19
Cheese	15	15	...	...	...	...	4	11
Chocolate Powder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Citrate of Magnesia	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cocoa	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	12
Coffee	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cream	25	25	...	...	...	...	10	15
Flour	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gin	17	13	4	3	3	...	...	17
Glycerine	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Granulated Gravy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gregory Powder	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	6
Ham and Tongue	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jam	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lard	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Liquorice Powder	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
Margarine	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Milk	67	61	6	2	2	18	14	35
Mustard	9	9	...	...	..	...	1	8
Olive Oil	10	10	.	...	...	...	...	10
Pepper	10	10	...	.	...	...	1	9
Potted Fisk and Meat	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Salmon and Shrimp	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Seidlitz Powder	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sugar	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	9
Sweets	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Syrup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tinned Fish and Pastes ...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tinned Meat and Pastes ...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Vaseline	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Vinegar	12	12	...	...	...	..	...	12
Whisky	19	13	6	3	3	...	...	19
Totals	416	398	18	8	8	18	42	356

TABLE 17.—ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

(SANITARY CLAUSES).

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

(In the case of Bye-laws, the date given refers to the year when approved by the L.G.B.)

	Urban Districts.							Rural Districts.										
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.*	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield	Cookham.†	Easthampstead †	Faringdon	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
ADOPTIVE ACTS—																		
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1890 Part III.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907...	a	b	c	d	...	...	e	...	...	...	f	...	...	...	...	...	g	...
Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846-1899 ...	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burial Acts, 1852-1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Street Works Act, 1892	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Public Improvements Act, 1860	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Notification of Births Act, 1907	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BYE-LAWS—the making of which is :—																		
Compulsory in Urban and Rural Districts— Common Lodging-houses ... ... (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 80).	1899	1890	1904	1901	1894	1911	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory in Urban Districts— Slaughterhouses ... ... (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 169).	1899	1890	§ 1905	1901	1894	1908	1908	1908	††	...	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permissive in Urban and Rural Districts— Houses let in Lodgings ... ... (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 90, H.W.C.A., 1885, sec. 8, and H.T.P.A., 1909, sec. 16).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodging-houses vested in Local Authority (H.W.C.A., 1890, sec. 62).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. ... ... (H.W.C.A., 1885, Sec. 9 (2)).	...	1905	...	...	1900	...	1902	1900	1902	1903	1901	...	1908	1898	1900	1904	...	1902
Hop-pickers' Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Fruit and Vegetable-pickers' Lodgings (P.H. (F.P.L.) A., 1882).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleansing of Footways, &c. (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).	1899	1890	1909	1890	1894	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	1909‡	...	...	...	...	...
Removal of House Refuse (P.W.A., 1875, sec. 44).	...	...	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1909‡	...	...	...	...	...
Removal of House Refuse by Local Authority (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 26).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleansing of Privies, &c. (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).	...	...	1909	...	1894	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	1909‡	...	...	...	...	...
Public Mortuaries (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 141).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Cemeteries (P.H. (Interments) A., 1879, sec. 2).	...	...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Open Spaces (O.S.A., 1887, sec. 5, and Commons A., 1899, ss. 1, 17).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1903	...	...	...	...	...			...
Public Pleasure Grounds (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 164, and P.H.A. A.A., 1890, sec. 44).	...	1913	...	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Baths and Washhouses (B. & W.A., 1846, sec. 34).	1899	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Bathing Places (P.H.A.A.A., 1907, sec. 92).	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permissive in Urban Districts, and in Rural Districts with the sanction of the Local Government Board—																		
Prevention of Nuisances (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).	1899	1890	1909	1890	1894	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	1909‡	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).	1899	1890	1909	1890	1894	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	1909‡	...	...	...	...	...
Carriage of offensive matters (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 26).	1899	...	1909	1896	...	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 113).	1899	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades (P.H.A.A.A., 1907, sec. 51)	...	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Streets and Buildings, Structure and Drainage (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 157).	1899	1905	1909	1887 1890 1892 & 1907	1894	1892	1908	1904	1906	1900	1898 1900 & 1914	...	1909‡	1914	1906 1909 & 1910	...	1896 & 1904†	1902
Secondary Means of Access (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 23).	...	1905	1909	...	...	...	1908	...	...	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1902
New Buildings, Additional Powers (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 23).	1899	1905	1909	...	...	...	1908	1904	...	1900	...	...	...	...	1906	...	...	...
Drainage of Existing Buildings (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 157, and P.H.A. A.A., 1890, sec. 23).	...	...	1909	...	...	...	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Height of Chimneys and of Buildings, &c. (P.H.A.A.A., 1907, sec. 24).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paving of Yards (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 23).	1899	1905	1909	...	...	...	1908	...	...	1900	...	...	...	...	1906	...	...	...
Public Sanitary Conveniences (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 20, and P.H.A.A.A., 1907, sec. 47).	1899	1905	...	...	...	...	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markets (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 167).	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permissive in Rural Districts—																		
Buildings and Drains (Limited Powers) (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 23).								¶	¶	¶	¶	...	1900	¶	¶	...	¶	¶
REGULATIONS—the making of which is :—																		
Permissive in Urban and Rural Districts—																		
Communications between Drains and Sewers (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 21).	Yes	1896	1895	...	...	...	1907	...	1913	...	...	1913‖	1897	Yes	...	...	1906	...
Supply of Water by Local Authority (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 57).	..	..	..	1906	1885	..	..	..	1913**	..	..	Yes	..	‡‡	1903	..	..	..
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (D.C. and M. Orders).	1899	1900	1905	1907	1901	1907	1907	1899	1887	1893	1900	1902	1897	1887	1900	1907	1906	1907
Removal to Hospital (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 125).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Management of P.M. Rooms (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 143)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allotments (A.A., 1887, sec. 6).	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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* As an Education Authority Newbury Corporation have made bye-laws under the Employment of Children Act, 1903. (Bye-laws confirmed by Board of Education, 1912).

§ Re Slaughterhouses provided by the Council. ¶ See above, under New Streets and Buildings. ‡ In Hungerford, Kintbury and Lambourn.

a Parts II, III, IV and V, and Secs. 92, 93, 95, Part X. b Parts II, III, IV (except Sec. 61), V and VI, and Secs. 92, 93, 95, Part X.

c With the exception of Secs. 25, 68, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 86, 89 and 95

d Secs. 25 and 27 of Part II, Secs 35 and 38 of Part III, Sec. 59 of Part IV, Sec. 75 of Part V, Secs. 92 and 94 (4 and 5) of Part X.

e Parts II (except Sec. 25), III, IV (except Sec. 67), V, and Sec. 95 of Part X.

f Parts II (except Secs. 19, 21, 26, 30); Part III (except Secs. 39 to 43 inclusive and Secs. 47 and 51); Part IV except Secs 58, 67 and 68); Secs. 39 to 42 inclusive in Bracknell Special Drainage District only.

g Secs. 15 to 33 of Part II. (except Secs. 18, 19, 21, 26, 30), Secs. 34 to 38 and 43, 44, 46, 49 of Part III., Secs. 52 to 67 of Part IV. for whole district, and Sec. 48 of Part III. for Clewer Witbout, Sunningdale, and Sunninghill.

†† Urban Powers granted in 1910 or regulation of Slaughterhouses in Pangbourne and Tilehurst.

‡‡ Woolhampton Parish. ** Stratfield Mortimer Parish. † A new series of bye-laws are stated to be under preparation. ‖ Bracknell Special Drainage Area.